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THE
North-China Herald
AND
SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXI., No. 852. SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 31, 1883. PRICE, Tls. 12 1/2 AN.

H.B.M.'s CONSULATE,
IOHANG, 17TH OCTOBER, 1883.

Notification No. 3 of 1883.

THE Superintendent of Customs at Ichang having communicated to the undersigned that the native agents of Foreign Merchants have, on various occasions, inserted at Chungking, on the Transit Passes to bring down native produce, issued by His Excellency, goods other than those covered by the declarations on the certificates attached to the said passes; the undersigned now notifies British subjects interested that such irregularities in future will be visited with extreme severity.

CHRISTOPHER THOMAS GARDNER,
Her Majesty's Consul.

30no 23

H.B.M.'s CONSULATE,
IOHANG, 17TH OCTOBER, 1883.

Notification No. 4 of 1883.

THE undersigned begs to notify British subjects that the Chêng-i Bank 正義官銀號 will in future be the Customs Bank at Ichang instead of the Pao-hsing Bank 保興官銀號.

CHRISTOPHER THOMAS GARDNER,
Her Majesty's Consul.

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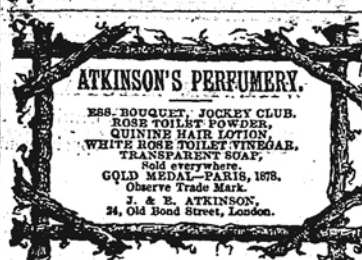
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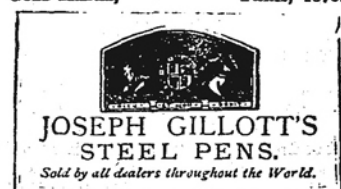
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THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXI., No. 852.

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 31, 1883.

PRICE, Tls. 12 7/10 AN.

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DEATH.

At Mason, Swatow, on the 17th instant,
 Captain H. RAMSEY. Deeply regretted.

The publication of the North-China Herald
 and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette
 commenced at 5.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1883.

It is regrettable, now that so much interest is being taken at home in Chinese matters, that English newspapers should have so very limited an acquaintance with their subject. Many of their most complacent dicta are based upon information which is at best imperfect, and in some instances erroneous. One often wonders who writes these curious articles. Is it some man who was in China five-and-twenty years ago, or, what is quite as likely, some one who has never been further east than Temple Bar, and whose knowledge of China is picked up from hearsay and from reading untrustworthy books? It is safe to affirm that we have seldom if ever lighted on an article in the *Saturday*, the *Standard*, the *Pall Mall*, or the *Spectator* which bore upon its face any evidence that the writer had his knowledge at first-hand. This superficial acquaintance with Chinese politics, both domestic and foreign, is nowhere more clearly displayed than in those articles which deal with the probable results of a Chinese war with the frontiers of the Empire; and it is on this point that we propose to say a few words to-day.

In the last number of the *Saturday Review* we find a confident and airy prophecy of the effects of war on trade, and the effects of trade disorganisation upon the Chinese people. "The Chinese," we are told, "with the exception of the minority who inhabit the treaty ports, can afford to dispense with foreign trade for a time. There is a considerable party which would be glad to see it put a stop to for ever. Even the loss of the revenue from the Customs which would result from a blockade could be borne with equanimity, as it is already mortgaged to English bankers." Now it would be difficult to surpass the confusion of thought apparent in these few lines. Who constitute the "considerable party" which would be glad to see a stop put to foreign trade altogether? The writer probably has in his mind the anti-progressive or conservative section of statesmen, some of whom are at Peking, others scattered here and there in official positions throughout the Empire. The true reply, we believe, is simply the literati, and those of the

literati who are unemployed. These, no doubt, form a strong and mischievous class. Their ignorance of everything beyond the Four Books and the Five Classics is phenomenal—supreme. They know nothing of the outside world, and wish to know nothing. It is of infinitely more importance, in their view, to know that Confucius was never without ginger when he ate, or that when his mat was not straight he did not sit upon it, or that he said a cornered vessel without corners was a strange cornered vessel, than to have the slightest acquaintance with such science as every child of ten years old in Europe has at its fingers' ends. No doubt these men, in their marvellous arrogance and hatred of the foreigner, would be glad to hear that foreign trade had been put a stop to. They know no more of trade, as a means of national prosperity, than the average merchant of Mincing Lane knows of the Diagrams of Fu Hsi. What argument can be based on this? We are aware, of course, that in every anti-foreign agitation which has taken place in China these men have been the moving power. It is generally they who compose and distribute the libellous and obscene lampoons which fan the passions of the mob against the foreigner. But we entirely fail to see that the views of these foolish persons on foreign commerce will affect the issues of a war either one way or another. We believe that the writer in the *Saturday Review* is totally beside the mark when he says that the sudden blockade of the treaty ports will make little or no difference to anybody but the minority who inhabit them. The stoppage of a trade estimated at some Tls. 145,000,000 per annum would make a vast difference to a vast number of persons whose circumstances are even now at the lowest ebb of prosperity. The peasantry—which include the boatmen, farmers, and small traders—of the southern provinces of China are at present deeply stricken with poverty, and are hard put to it to earn their bowls of rice. Every countryman one speaks to—and we have good authority for this—tells the same story. The Empire is not prospering; and when, on the top to all the calamities we have witnessed of late years—the floods, the droughts, the famines, and the prevailing distresses both in north and south—there comes a war, with all its disorganising ten-

deencies, it needs no political economist to tell us that people's sufferings will be much enhanced. The "minority who inhabit the treaty ports" are not, as the reviewer says, the only ones likely to experience trouble. They, after all, are to a great extent only the purveyors of foreign goods to those who use them; and whatever distress falls on them will immediately be communicated to the peasantry in the interior, who will find their clothes, their food, and in fact all the necessities of life rising rapidly in price and becoming proportionately scarce. Money would, in such a case, become tight, banks and firms would fail, mandarins would impose new taxes, and the people, unable to bear these fresh burdens on their already exhausted condition, would rise *en masse*.

Nor is it difficult to foresee against whom they would rise. We have hitherto alluded only to the distress and discontent which prevails among them. But distress among large sections of the population in China means discontent not only with their circumstances but with their rulers. It is useless to blink the fact that in the central and southern provinces disaffection is both deeply-rooted and wide-spread, and that the outbreak of war with any foreign Power would be the signal for disturbances of the gravest kind. The Chinese are keen observers of the signs of the times, and place much faith in historical precedent. The symptoms of dynastic dissolution are, in their eyes, unmistakable. There are three things which, according to the Chinese theory, foretell the downfall of an Imperial house—short reigns, long minorities, and women's rule. All these fatal portents exist now. The long, prosperous, and glorious reigns of the earlier Emperors of the Ta Ch'ing dynasty are things of the past, and there are no signs of their reproduction. K'ang Hsi governed China for sixty-one years; Ch'ien Lung reigned sixty years; Tao Kuang thirty years. With Hsien Feng, who was only eleven years on the Throne, and died at an early age, commenced the present period of decadence. During nearly the whole of the reign of T'ung Chih, who also died when a boy, the Empire was administered by women; and it is being governed by a woman now, making in all a period of not much less than twenty years, embracing two minorities, the second of which will not come to an end for some years yet. All Chinese precedent, again, is opposed to female rule. The two notorious Empresses of history, the Empress Lü of the Han dynasty and the Empress Wu of the T'ang, both of whom were monsters of cruelty and lust, did much to confirm the traditional Chinese horror of leaving the affairs of State to the direction of a woman. Every Chinaman who ventures to speak upon such subjects will acknowledge, almost in the words of Solomon, that it is bad for that nation whose monarch is a child; that the

glories of the present dynasty are past; that China has never recovered the position she held before the great Rebellion; and that there is a sufficiency of combustible material throughout the provinces to set the Empire in a blaze if once the touchwood be applied.

It is here, then, and not in the direction indicated by the London papers, that we think we recognise the gravest elements of danger. The impression sought to be diffused by writers like the *Saturday* reviewer is that in the event of a war between France and China, England would suffer much and China comparatively little; at least, as regards the stoppage of foreign trade. We think differently, and we have shown the grounds on which our views are based. We believe that the state of the populations in China is such as would render any such political upheaval extremely dangerous to the reigning house; and we believe that one of the firstfruits of a war with any foreign Power would be a general revolt.

Summary of News.

The London mail of 21st September left Hongkong for this port on the 28th inst., per *Verona*.

A mail for Europe leaves to-morrow morning by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Anadyr*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO N.-C. DAILY NEWS.)

London, 24th October.

The French Chambers opened today. The Yellow-book states that China requires France to abandon her treaties [with Annam?] and evacuate Tonquin; but it is considered that French reinforcements will accomplish such facts as will induce China to adopt juster views of the situation.

26th October.

The Radical Party in the French Chamber of Deputies have given notice of a motion censuring the policy of the Cabinet in Tonquin.

27th October.

The British Government has accepted the offer of France to pay Mr. Shaw an indemnity of £1,000, and to make a suitable apology.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 17th October.

Cetewayo has voluntarily surrendered to the British Resident and has arrived in Natal territory.

19th October.

A large meeting of the Liberal congress has been held at Leeds and a resolution was passed urging County Franchise reform as a measure for next session.

22nd October.

A definitive treaty of peace has been signed between Chili and Peru, and the Chilians are preparing to evacuate Lima and Callao.—*Daily Press*.

8th October.

The Judgment of the Board of Trade Enquiry as to the capsizing of the Orient steamer *Austral*, in Sydney harbour, has been issued. The accident is attributed to water entering the after ports through coaling on one side only. The ship is pronounced perfectly stable in every respect,

and the casualty is due to a series of small mistakes, not sufficient to justify dealing with the officers' certificates. The Court blames the practice of sending ships to sea before being inclined, and having the stability calculated. The enquiry lasted a fortnight.—*Straits Times*.

Mr. Zuck, United States Consul at Tientsin, and Dr. Platt, United States Consul at Chefoo, left by the *Hiroshima Maru* for Japan on the 24th inst.

Lieutenant Kreitner, who arrived from Hongkong by the *Peiho* on the 24th inst., succeeds Mr. J. Haas as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian empire at this port.

His Excellency Tso Tsung-t'ang left Shanghai early Wednesday morning with his convoy fleet. The city authorities were up at 3 a.m. making preparations to see their visitor off. As his steamer left Kint-yuen, the soldiers fired three volleys in his honour, and this was answered by the guns of the fleet.

Sir Harry Parkes arrived at Chefoo by the *Sin Nanxing*, on the 23rd inst., but he was unable to land owing to the rough weather. A gale from the north which was blowing at the time compelled the steamers in port to seek shelter under the Bluff on the previous evening. In the afternoon the weather moderated, and the *Amoy*, which had been detained, left for Hongkong. The *Sapphire* went under the lee of the Islands on the following day for the purpose of embarking Sir Harry Parkes. The *Sin Nanxing* then joined the *Sapphire* and the Minister succeeded in getting on board the man-of-war. The *Sapphire* shortly afterwards left for Corea.

An esteemed Correspondent at Peking, in his account of the last meeting of the Peking Missionary Association, makes use of an expression which can scarcely fail to attract the attention of many readers. He says, speaking of the Emperor of the Hsiung-nu, that the Chinese "did for him what was not done for the Emperor of Austria; they styled him Huang Ti, while in the Austro-Hungarian Treaty the occupant of the Hapsburg throne is simply called Huang Shang." Now we confess that is the first time we have ever heard any distinction made between the two styles. Huang Ti means literally Imperial Ruler, and Huang Shang Imperial Supreme—in fact the latter is sometimes translated Imperial Majesty. The idea of Huang Shang being an inferior title to Huang Ti is an entirely new one to us. Mr. Mayers in his 'Chinese Government' renders them both 'the Emperor'; with the double elevation, 'His Majesty the Emperor.' Perhaps our Correspondent will favour us with some further remarks in elucidation of his criticism.

A Chinese gentleman of culture, M.A. of Edinburgh University, has handed us a series of essays on educational questions bearing on foreign Chinese scholarship. We print the first to-day, and hope to publish the remainder shortly. The shrewdness and independence of his views will doubtless ensure a favourable reception for them at the hands of Western readers.

Two sharp shocks of earthquakes were felt at Chefoo at about 4 30 p.m. on the 26th instant, the direction being from N.E. to S.W. A slight shock was felt on Tuesday, but as it happened early in the morning, it was not generally noticed.

The expression "Chung-t'ang" appears to have been a little perplexing to some of our readers, who, accustomed to hear the Viceroy of Chihli and Nanking spoken of as Li Hung-chang and Tao Tsung-t'ang respectively, do not understand what is meant by the less familiar affix. Chung-t'ang is simply the title attaching to the office of Grand Secretary, and may be rendered, though inadequately enough, Minister of the Presence. There are four Grand Secretaries two of whom are Chinese and two Manchus,—Li Hung-chang, Tao

Taung-t'ang, Pao Yün, and Ling Kuei; besides two Assistant Grand Secretaries, who at present are Wän Yü and Li Hung-tsoo. To this office are attached the honorary titles of Senior and Junior Guardian of the Hair Apparent, which confer upon the bearer the right of being addressed as Kung-pao. These and many other titles are borne by both Tao and Li.

The Viceroy of the Liang Kiang appears to think that the 'Heaven-sent barrier'—the Woosung Bar—has existed so long that there is no harm in its existing for a still further period, and has ordered the *An Ding* steam dredger to proceed up the Yangtze. This dredger was ordered by the Peking Government and placed under the special care of a mandarin named Wang, so that the local authorities had no control over it. Unfortunately Wang died lately, and in the absence of instructions to the contrary, the Taotai kept the *An Ding* at work; but Tao had his eye on it, and when he came to Shanghai he told the Taotai that he wanted the dredger. The Tao at remonstrated, and said the officials would lose face with foreigners if the work of deepening the Bar was not proceeded with. Tao, however, was obdurate. He wanted the dredger, and he would have it. Consequently the *An Ding* left Shanghai yesterday morning and is to dig holes somewhere up the river for Tao to place the four floating batteries that were built at Shanghai some little time back.

We mentioned some time ago that one of the China Merchants' Company's steamers was to be fitted with an electric bow light. We now learn that at present there is no steamer in the company that has machinery suitable for driving a dynamo machine, and so the project has to be given up for a time.

An adjourned meeting of No. 3 Co., S.V.C., was held on Thursday evening in the Council Chamber. Captain Lanning, the newly elected commanding officer of the Company, received an ovation on taking the chair, and after he had thanked the members for the honour they had done him in electing him, the meeting proceeded to discuss the advisability of filling the vacant office of First Lieutenant. Sergt. Osborne thought that considering the strength of the company the matter might remain in abeyance till the next annual meeting. Corporal Robinson, while believing it would be better if possible to elect officers from among the members of the Company, thought it was very necessary to have the full complement of efficient officers, even if they had to be obtained from outside. He suggested the election of Sergeant Bright, of No. 2 Co., as Sub-Lieutenant, and the promotion of Sub-Lieutenant Burgoyne to First Lieutenant. Sergeant Osborne did not think Sergeant Bright would accept the Sub-Lieutenancy now that a vacancy had been created in the staff of officers of No. 2 Co. by the election of Mr. Lanning as Captain of this Company. Captain Lanning said three commissioned officers had been appointed to each company so that when in times of disturbance the Corps became strengthened, some of these officers might take charge of the new companies which would be formed; but two commissioned officers were quite sufficient while the Company was confined to sixty men. On the motion of Sergt. Osborne, seconded by Mr. Gould, the matter of filling the vacant office was allowed to remain in abeyance.

A curious Chinese print has been circulated in Canton in honour of the recent burning of the Shamien. In the foreground is the river, with a very rough representation of the steamer *Hankow* occupying a prominent position. From the steamer a few Chinese are conveying the body of the man whose death proved so unfortunate for others besides himself. Along the bank of the river are buildings and wharves covered over with crescent-shaped articles which look like nail-parings, but which are doubtless intended for flames. In the left-hand corner a small band of for-

signers are endeavouring to check the flames with a miniature manual engine, while a few more are endeavouring to keep back the opposing forces of Chinese with horse-pistols, and yet others are making their escape in boats. The Chinese soldiers and citizens who are relentlessly effecting the work of destruction are a truly awe-inspiring band. The little knot of foreigners are surrounded by Chinese pointing three-pronged pitchforks and swords at their breasts, and one individual is advancing toward them leaping six or seven feet into the air and waving an immense trident round his bare body. From the right-hand corner a troop of soldiers, guarding their bodies with enormous shields on each of which is depicted a grotesque face, and brandishing antiquated weapons of various kinds, are led on to glory by a mounted officer in official cap, button and peacock's feather. The only matter of surprise is that a single one of the foreigners escaped with his life. It may be remembered that commemorative pictures of a similar kind, but much more elaborate, were circulated after the Tientsin massacre. "Massacre fans" are now somewhat rare, and fetch a high price in the curio market.

The British Consul at Ichang in his official report of the trade of that port remarked that there was an insufficiency of steam tonnage accommodation to and from Ichang, and suggested that a light draft steamer would do much to develop the trade of his district. The Consul's remarks have been acted upon, and we learn that the *Fatchoy* has been bought to run between Hankow and Ichang. She is a light draft vessel and therefore suitable for that section of the Yangtze; but before she can be of any use, she has to be fitted with a new engine and boilers. This is to be done as speedily as possible.

It was reported on the Congo on 13th August that the French had entirely destroyed the native town of Loango. The place was attacked and burnt on the 1st of that month, because the King refused to deliver up to the French the Portuguese flag which had been formerly presented to him by the Portuguese Commandant.

The settlement among the Chinese bankers yesterday passed off without any failures being made public. But it is understood that many transactions have been carried forward, and will come on again for settlement in a couple of months. The Shansi bankers have in some cases received securities from the local native banks and continued their loans. But great distrust of Chinese bankers and merchants prevails, and, as those who have money will not part with it, there is scarcely any prospect of business improving during the months between this and the Chinese New Year. Business is now conducted on the most limited scale; indeed we should say that at no time during the last twenty years were transactions between foreigners and natives and between natives and natives ever on such a limited scale as they are now and have been for some months past. We understand that although the Shansi bankers and other capitalists are exacting full security for the moneys which they leave here, they are on the whole acting with consideration.

Mr. R. A. Mowat, who was asked to arbitrate in the *Yangtze-Kiangteen* collision case, gave his award in favour of the *Kiangteen* on Monday afternoon.

According to telegrams from Manila, a typhoon crossed Luzon on Monday and was raging in the China Sea yesterday.

The performance of Li Hung-chang's band in the Garden on Thursday attracted a good number of foreigners, in spite of the chilliness of the weather. The band played very creditably indeed and we congratulate M. Bigel upon the success he has achieved in training them. The Chinese tunes were too much weighted under the foreign arrangement, which deprived them of a good deal that was characteristic; but they

formed a distinctive and agreeable feature of the entertainment. *Ma-ma, ni hao hu-t'u* (Mamma, you're extremely stupid) is the disrespectful title of a well-known Chinese air, which makes a capital march; the first of the two was, however, the more taking melody. We should recommend the band to avoid Luther's Hymn in future. This was the one failure of the programme. But it is something to be able to say that we have heard a Chinese band play God save the Queen.

The net amount of wharfage dues collected at Tientsin during the months of July, August and September was Tls. 7,697.20. This sum was thus distributed:—to the Customs Taotai Tls. 5,730.80, the English Municipality Tls. 1,539.24 and to the French Municipality Tls. 1,026.16. The contributions chiefly came from Chinese merchants Tls. 5,507.69, Russian Tls. 1,720, English Tls. 452.15, German Tls. 162.14.

The Shanghai Literary and Debating Society will commence their winter session early in November. Subjects for the first four meetings have already been arranged.

The final heat of the Third Lawn Tennis Handicap of the Shanghai Athletic Club was played on Monday between Hart Buck and J. M. E. Machado; the former giving four bisques. Machado won easily. Hart Buck being unwell. Score:—1st Set: J. M. E. Machado, 6 games; Buck, 3 games; Machado took his four bisques. Second Set: J. M. E. Machado, 6; Hart Buck, 0; Machado won five games, and then took his four bisques. Mr. Moss, the donor of the cup, afterwards presented the prize to Mr. Machado, congratulating him on his victory.

The programme of the Shanghai Volunteer Autumn Prize Meeting has been issued. The competition will commence on the 12th November and conclude on the 28th. There are only nine events this season compared with eleven last autumn, and a new prize presented by the lawyers for the best shot at the 200 and 500 yard ranges has been added.

A steam-tug called the *Shanghai* was launched from the yard of the Hongkew Iron Works a few days ago, and is intended for the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company to tow coal barges on the Peitang Canal. The *Shanghai* is 55 feet long, 10 feet beam and 5 feet 10 inches depth of hold, and is built of teak. The engines are compound, high pressure, and the cylinders 10 and 17 inches diameter respectively, with 12 inch stroke. She went in a trial trip to Woosung on Sunday to the satisfaction of the owners and some of their friends.

We learn that the half-yearly meeting of the Oriental Bank Corporation passed off very well, a vote of confidence in the Board being carried unanimously.

A telegram dated London, 26th September, in the *Freind of India*, says that the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China pays a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half year.

The hull of the *Earl of Elgin* was resold yesterday for Tls. 2,800.

The article on "The Copts and El Islam" in the *Quarterly Review* for October is by Dean Butcher.

A novel and interesting spectacle was witnessed on the Bund on Monday night, consisting in the trials by steam fire-engines as to which could throw the highest stream of water. The hydrants were also tried at the same time. It is reported that a fireman screwed down the safety valve of his engine and so obtained the credit for his engine of throwing the highest stream. At one time, the hydrants gave the highest stream.

Only a few Volunteers turned out on Monday evening in response to Captain Harvie's call. It was notified that the band would attend. In consequence of the small number of Volunteers present, the march-out was abandoned, and a few evolutions indulged in instead. At the

same time there was a turn-out of the Shanghai Fire brigade on the Bund. It is a pity that the heads of departments cannot come to some arrangement, so that the meetings of different bodies of men should not be held at the same time.

The members of La Lyre Society discoursed some excellent music yesterday afternoon, first in the *salle* of the French Municipal Hall and afterwards in the kiosk in the Garden. The visitors were not numerous, however, probably owing to the chilly weather.

Great complaints are being made on all sides about the quality of Shanghai bread. In the first place, it is poor and tasteless, generally with nothing worth calling a crust, and a particularly fluffy interior. The fault is probably in the making, but the fact remains that Shanghai bread is comparatively innutritious and insipid. Nor is it, we believe, ever up to weight. One-pound loaves generally weigh no more than thirteen or fourteen ounces, and half-pound loaves are frequently two ounces short. This is not as it should be. Poor bread is bad enough, but poor bread that is light weight is worse. We are assured that Chinese bakers are not the only ones to blame.

The gas has been very bad for some time past, and some people are beginning to wonder what has become of the incandescent lamps.

On Tuesday night the gas main in the Quai de France burst, causing the extinction of thirteen lamps. To prevent an explosion, the French Police stopped the traffic, and the Gas Company's employes immediately set to repair the damage and replaced the broken main, working all night at it.

We notice that some Vandal has been scribbling on the base of the Margary Memorial. As there is always a native constable in the vicinity, we fail to see how any one could do anything to the Memorial without being detected.

The foreign policeman who assaulted a native prisoner at the Mixed Court on Monday has been recommended for summary dismissal from the Force.

One of the Chinamen who was concerned in the robbery of telegraph wire some time ago, died at the Shantung Road Hospital on Thursday morning.

At the British Police Court on Thursday morning, two Malay sailors belonging to the *Kolga* were each sentenced by Sir Richard Rennie to two weeks' imprisonment for deserting their ship. The prisoners stated in excuse for their desertion that they had been abused and ill-treated by the Captain, but they brought forward no evidence in support of their allegation.

Nicholas de Bran, a sailor on board the s.s. *Strathmore*, was charged at the British Police Court on Thursday, before Sir Richard Rennie, with having assaulted and wounded J. Dietz, sailor on board the same ship. According to the prosecutor's account, he quarrelled with the prisoner while both were drunk, and in the course of a struggle which ensued prosecutor received a severe cut across the back of the hand, though he did not actually see the prisoner use a knife. The prisoner denied having cut the prosecutor's hand, and accused the latter of having made three holes in his head with a broken basin. Sir Richard Rennie adjourned the case till Friday morning for further evidence.

We mentioned last week that some natives had been arrested for being concerned in the abduction of a girl from a brothel. The case was heard at the Mixed Court on the previous Saturday and remanded till last Saturday. Mr. Haas, the Assessor, wanted the men severely punished, but Chen held a different view, and the case was adjourned till later in the day. It was finally decided that the rowdies should be sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the chain-gang, and the mafio who drove the carriage in which the girl was abducted to six months' imprisonment.

All these men have been sent to the Hong-kew Station.

On Saturday a destitute Eurasian child, aged about fourteen, was brought up at the Mixed Court, charged with a petty theft. He stated that his father was a German and his mother a Cantonese. After his father's death his mother married a Chinese carpenter; but his mother and step-father were now dead, as well as his father, and he was left destitute. Mr. Haas asked Mr. Penfold whether the boy could be sent to the Eurasian School; but Mr. Penfold replied that the School was at present full. Mr. Haas expressed a strong opinion that something ought to be done to remove the scandal of Europeans allowing children of their own blood to remain uneducated and destitute. He said the Protestant missionaries had plenty of money, and they could not use it for a better purpose than the education and maintenance of these children. It was arranged that the police should take charge of the boy until something could be done for him.

On Thursday a thief was charged at the Mixed Court with breaking into Messrs. Kelly's house in the Bubbling Well Road and stealing jewellery to the value of about \$400. Some of the property was recovered, but amongst several articles still missing is a gold chain, valued at \$70; and an assistant runner, who, acting under the direction of a native detective named Ah-sing, had made the arrest and assisted in recovering the property, was charged with detaining this stolen chain. Mr. Cheshire, who sat as Assessor on Thursday, announced the decision of the Court to be that both the thief and the runner should be sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Mr. M. S. Kelly appeared anxious that something more should be done to recover his stolen chain, as he was more concerned to get back his lost property than to punish the offenders; and Mr. Cheshire informed him that as he was a British subject he could, if he were dissatisfied with the decision, appeal to the British Assessor, Mr. Carles, who would be sitting on the following day. Accordingly Mr. Kelly on Friday attended at the Mixed Court before Mr. Carles, and the case was fully gone into again. The runner accused of keeping the chain which he had taken from the prisoner swore that he had not done so, and it was urged on his behalf by the police authorities that it was very unlikely that he would have given up all the rest of the property and taken the thief into custody while keeping the chain himself. They thought it much more probable that the thief, who was known to have had the chain in his possession, found an opportunity when he was arrested to pass it on to somebody else. Mr. Carles remanded the case till Monday, for further enquiries. At the same time he intimated to Mr. Kelly that he should be very averse to act in any way against a decision given by another Assessor. He thought it was the duty of a British subject when he brought a case before an Assessor of another nationality to abide by that Assessor's decision; and while he (Mr. Carles) was desirous of helping Mr. Kelly in every way he could, he should not think of reversing Mr. Cheshire's decision in any way.

A thief stole a large clock from a Chinese billiard saloon on Saturday night and hid himself on the premises till he thought all was quiet. He then left with his plunder, but a native constable saw him early yesterday morning and arrested him with the clock in his possession.

The Russian Admiralty has decided on using naphtha refuse as fuel for their Black Sea fleet. It can be delivered by railway at Batoum at a cost of 1s. 7d. per cwt.; and as its heating power, compared with that of the best steam coal, is as three to one, the advantage of employing it is very great. It has been found especially suited for use in torpedo-boats.

The *Anding*, steam dredger, came up to Shanghai on Wednesday. We believe that she has been taken off the work of deepening the Bar and leaves for Port Arthur to commence operations there.

H.M.S. *Flying Fish* left her anchorage abreast of the Bund yesterday at 11 a.m. bound to Hongkong.

Men-of-war of different nationalities are beginning to congregate in the harbour, and the flags of England, France, the United States and Spain are already represented. In a day or two the German gunboat *Wolf* will arrive, and will go into the Old Dock.

The *Sual* from Hankow reports experiencing fresh N.E. winds and thick rainy weather which increased to a heavy gale from the N.E. In consequence of this she had to anchor for sixteen hours below the Little Orphan on the 23rd instant.

The letter of the Canton Correspondent of the *China Mail* which we publish to-day contains several notable items. The animosity to foreigners, whether real or simulated, appears to be carefully fostered. Then again we learn that the pay of the troops is behindhand, and, if there is great discontent among the soldiery, they might think it worth their while to join with an anti-foreign mob. If they did so things would be very serious, not only for the foreign residents in Canton but for the Chinese authorities. Supposing the statements in this letter to be accurate, they are of a nature to require cautious and judicious dealing on the part of the representatives of foreign Powers in the South.

We (*Daily Press*) learn that the Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*, with the prisoner Dias on board, left Canton at 5 a.m. on Friday morning, 19th inst., for Macao, it having been found necessary, on account of sickness on board the gunboat, that she should return to the Holy City. Notice was given to the Chinese authorities of her intended return to Macao on Thursday, the day before. This fact sufficiently shows how little foundation there was for the rumours in circulation about the Chinese going to stop her departure because of the man Dias being on board, such a thing having existed only in the imagination of some few individuals. Option had been given to the Viceroy to have the prisoner tried at Canton, but no answer having been returned the prisoner has now been removed to Macao, where he will be tried, if a charge is made against him.

This is from the *China Mail*:—The laying of a cable across the Pacific from Yokohama to San Francisco is, we presume, only a question of time. An Italian gentleman came some years ago to the Far East with the object of promoting an enterprise of this nature, but he hardly met with the support he anticipated. Probably it was felt that the trade of China and Japan was not sufficiently developed to warrant such a costly undertaking being set on foot. The construction of a new trans-continental railway across Canada, however, seems to have directed attention to this project anew. We read in a home paper that Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., the eminent Canadian civil engineer, is about to inspect Kamloops, in British Columbia, on the Pacific coast, and that this inspection is said to be connected with the scheme to lay a cable across the Pacific Ocean between British Columbia and Japan, thereby securing a direct telegraph line from Europe to India, China, and Japan, over British territory.

The *China Mail* of 20th says—The report that has been in circulation, and which we published on Wednesday evening, to the effect that the Board of Trade has reversed the finding of the Marine Court of Enquiry here with regard to the loss of the *Minard Castle*, is hardly correct. The Board of Trade has, we are informed, had the matter brought before them, and have modified the sentence of the Court ordering Captain Skinner's certificate to be suspended for nine months. Captain Skinner does not

get his certificate returned to him at once, as stated, but the period of suspension has been reduced—to what extent is not known to our informants, but they expect to receive further information on the subject by the next mail. An "Old Mariner" writes us a strong letter in support of the original decision. "Of course," he says, "we all sympathize with a brother ship-master who loses his vessel, as it often means loss of livelihood, but I think there are many of us who desire to see the profession purged from the charge of carelessness, and, to those who understand the matter and the practice of seamen, there would appear to be little fault to find with the Court's decision. Never mind if the rock on which the vessel struck is found afterwards to be 150 feet out of position; it was known there were rocks thereabouts, and no wise man would take his vessel within 150 feet of hidden dangers when he has the choice of a wide channel, and no wise man would trust his untried third mate with a vague order as was given in this case. Further, the mate had no chart available to refer to, and without local knowledge a dozen extra master's certificates would have been but little good to him. It would be of interest to know what view the local Insurance people take of the Court's decision."—The same paper of 22nd has the following on this subject:—"The certificate of Captain Skinner of the *Minard Castle* was, we learn on good authority, returned to him on the 1st September. It was suspended on the 21st April.

The sale of the steamer *China* took place on board that vessel at eleven o'clock on the 19th inst. The *China Mail* says there was a very large attendance of Chinese, who, however, seemed to have come more for "look see pidgin" than serious business. When the vessel was put up, a bid of \$10,000 was made; another of \$11,000 followed, and the offers went up by bids of \$1,000 until \$13,000 was reached. Thence bidding fell to \$500 advances, and the vessel was ultimately knocked down for \$15,000, to Captain F. W. Focken of Swatow.

The *China Mail* learns that the Board of Trade has reversed the finding of the Marine Court of Enquiry held at Hongkong in regard to the loss of the *Minard Castle*, and ordered Captain Skinner's certificate to be returned to him.

The *Daily Press*, in a leading article, expresses a very decided opinion that the Ratepayers of Shanghai have made a grave mistake in rejecting the proposal of the Watch Committee for the introduction of Sikh Police:—"As to the rough treatment these men use towards the Chinese," it remarks, "the objection is scarcely worth consideration. No great difficulty has been experienced in Hongkong on this account. The men are extremely amenable to discipline, and strict orders issued to them as to the avoidance of the use of violence, with due penalties for infringement of the rules, would have been effective in minimising the danger apprehended under this head. As to the objection that the Sikhs do not speak either English or Chinese, they very readily pick up a little of both languages, while the objection applies equally to Europeans so far as their ignorance of the Chinese language is concerned. When a constable is on a beat and has to deal with a case in which the parties are Chinese, the Sikh, so far as the language is concerned, would be placed at no greater disadvantage than the European. The unfortunate result of the decision is that it will necessitate the employment of a much larger number of Chinese. In the case of any serious disturbance a small body of Sikhs would be invaluable in affording protection to the settlement, while for the ordinary duties falling to the lot of a constable on his beat they are superior to Chinese. On all grounds therefore we think the Shanghai ratepayers made a grave mistake in giving the preference to Chinese."

On Wednesday afternoon the 17th inst., a somewhat serious accident occurred on board the *Victor Emanuel* at Hongkong. The *Daily Press* states that H.H. the Maharajah of Johore had paid a visit to the Commodore, and as he was leaving that vessel a salute was fired. The ninth gun was discharged prematurely, and a Chinaman belonging to the crew had his hands blown off. He was in the act of ramming the charge home, and it appears to us that the only explanation of the affair is that the gun had not been sufficiently sponged, so that some ignited remains of the previous charge were left adhering to the bore, and, as the charge was being rammed home, ignited it prematurely; the rammer was blown out, and the unfortunate man's hands wrenched off. He was removed to the Royal Naval Hospital at once, and we understand the matter will form the subject of an inquiry on board.

According to the *Amoy Gazette*, a session of Her Majesty's Supreme Court under the presidency of R. A. Mowat, Esq., her Majesty's Assistant Judge, will be held at Amoy during the month of November.

The *Official Gazette* of Japan has the following, according to the Mail of 13th:—An American vessel is reported to have been wrecked off the coast of Iruma, in Idzu, Shidzuoka Ken, on the 8th instant. Two officers were dispatched from the prefecture of Kanagawa to the assistance of the lost ship.

We take these notes on Indian financial matters from the latest issues of the *Englishman*:—"The amount of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills from the 1st of April to the 22nd of September has been £7,656,800, which leaves £3,643,200 to be remitted during the remainder of the financial year. The actual receipts from six sales of Bengal opium have amounted to Rs. 3,48,21,305, which is Rs. 15,81,305 better than the estimate, whilst those from five months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay have been Rs. 76,88,000, which is Rs. 3,12,000 below the estimate. The net Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue for the first five months of the current financial year, has amounted to Rs. 46,50,000 as compared with Rs. 50,68,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

The *Japan Herald* of the 11th instant says that the steamship *Gemba Maru*, on her voyage to Yokkaichi, encountered the full force of the typhoon on the Monday previous. The Captain states that he left Yokohama on Sunday, at 6 p.m., and made a rapid passage until near the entrance of Owari Bay, having a strong Easterly wind from Rock Island. At 9 o'clock, on Monday morning the typhoon struck the ship with full force, and it was found impossible to enter Owari Bay as the vessel became unmanageable, and was then close to the land. The ship's head was therefore put to the Southward, and every effort made to get off the shore. The wind and sea increased in violence until noon, at which time the storm was terrific, the sea making a clean breach over the ship, smashing in the pilot-house windows, saloon doors, etc., and carrying everything moveable about the decks overboard. Soon after this the wind hauled to the Southward, and the ship commenced drifting toward the shore between Tobu and Matoya. Every exertion was now made to bring her up to the wind, and get her on the starboard tack, but all to no purpose, and seeing there was no room for wearing her round, it was resolved to cut away the foremast as the only chance of saving the vessel. This was done with all possible speed; and, after the ship had drifted clear of the wreck, the engines were put full speed, and at last her head came up to the wind and she went over on the other tack just in time to clear the shore. After this the vessel rode out the remainder of the storm in safety, and

being relieved from the weight of her mast became more buoyant and shipped less water. At half-past two the barometer began to rise, and it was apparent that the worst of the storm was over. At 4 o'clock the wind had got round nearly West, and at 4.30 the ship was headed for her destination, arriving there at half-past ten. The Captain states that during the height of the storm the barometer vibrated very much, its lowest mean reading being 28.80. The seas rose to a tremendous height, but the ship behaved remarkably well, and her hull is not injured in the least. She made no water in her holds, but delivered her cargo (mostly sugar) in good condition, and brought a return cargo up from Yokkaichi.

The once famous clipper ship *Marco Polo* was recently sold at Prince Edward's Island. She was built at St. John's, New Brunswick, a little thirty over years ago, and soon after the discovery of gold in Australia was placed on a line of passenger ships that was established between Liverpool and Melbourne. Under the command of Capt. Forbes she carried several hundred passengers and the mails on her first voyage, returning to Liverpool in 105 days from the time of her departure thence. This extraordinary passage created the greatest excitement among sailors, those interested in shipping, and the public generally. The announcement of her arrival in the Mersey was not believed in Liverpool at first, and when she entered the Docks an immense crowd had assembled to welcome and cheer her captain and crew. Latterly the good ship had been engaged in the timber trade, and had been stranded on Prince Edward's Island.

Mr. Wendell, of Harvard College Observatory (Cambridge, Massachusetts), announces an observation of a comet of the tenth magnitude, described as faint and diffused. At 4h. 9min. a.m. on the 4th September, it was in right ascension 16h. 35min., and north declination 64 deg. 50min., the daily motion being 36min. in right ascension (decreasing) and 12min. in declination (decreasing). At present it is uncertain whether this is a new comet or a re-observation of that discovered by Messrs. Brooks and Swift on 23rd February. The comet is favourably situated for observation in England.

A home paper says:—"During his annual visits to Kissingen, Prince Bismarck has had himself weighed, like the other visitors. The following list shows the result during the last nine years:—1874, 207lbs.; 1876, 219lbs.; 1877, 230lbs.; 1878, 243lbs.; 1879, 247lbs.; 1880, 237lbs.; 1882, 232lbs.; 1883, 202lbs.

We notice that the *Pall Mall Gazette* produces *verbatim* our recent article describing the daily life of the Emperor of China, inserting, by way of a so-called acknowledgment, the words "says the *North-China Herald*" in one of the earlier sentences. This is journalistic courtesy. The less said about the honesty of the proceeding the better.

The *Graphic* of 15th September contains portraits of Li Hung-chang, Tso Tsung-tang and Tong King-sing, with just the faintest resemblance to the originals in them. They are about as nearly faithful likenesses as that part of the letter press which accompanies them describing the last-named as a mandarin of the highest rank, and the confidential adviser and right-hand man of Li Hung-chang.

We find this in the *Straits Times*:—"The *Penang Gazette* of 27th September says:—By the a.s. *Glenely* about £60,000 worth of machinery arrived for Sugar and Tin Mining purposes in the Straits. Prye and Batu Kawan Estates in the Province, the Perak Tin Mining Company, and the Perak Tin and Smelting Company, were the principal consignees.

A London telegram of 5th October, in the *Times of Ceylon* announces the failure of Messrs. Suse & Sibeth, merchants of London.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE C.M.S. AND FOOT-BINDING.

THE old and much-debated question of foot-binding has lately reappeared at a Missionary Convention held in the city of Ningpo, the result being that the representatives of the Church Missionary Society have decided to exclude all small-footed girls from the benefits of Christian education unless their parents consent to unbind their feet. The decision sounds a strange one. It is intended, of course, to react upon the parents; but its immediate effect will be upon the children, who, in addition to being the victims of an unnatural and cruel practice, are in danger of being deprived of what all missionaries consider one of the greatest blessings they have it in their power to bestow. Every one will applaud the wish to discredit the artificial laming of Chinese girls; but before we can praise the method that is adopted we must be convinced that the disadvantages it brings with it are at any rate not greater than the disadvantages it seeks to neutralise and overcome.

Now we look upon the binding of women's feet as one of the great national crimes of China. It is cruel; the torture inflicted upon little babies by their ruthless mothers is extreme, and finds vent in cries of agony. For years the forced compression of the bones causes intense pain, and has a deleterious effect upon the other organs of the body. It is unnatural; for it deprives the sufferer of the power of taking a sufficient quantity of exercise, and forces the muscles to act in a way which nature never intended they should. And here, we may remark, we find perhaps the only argument against the practice which commends itself to the mind of a Chinese. "By forcibly altering the shape of a foot as originally created, you profess yourself cleverer and wiser than Heaven. Heaven makes the foot a certain shape and size; this, you say, is not good, we must alter it, and make it into something very different." A Chinaman has no reply to this: it appeals to something in his philosophy which considerations of mercy and utility entirely fail to touch. There is but little distinction in his mind between Heaven and Nature, and in spite of such follies as foot-binding he still holds firmly to the theory that what Heaven has ordained must be the highest good. But nothing has hitherto had the slightest effect in discrediting the tyranny of this fashion. One would have thought that the example of the Imperial Family should have done much. The Manchurian Empresses and Princesses are all natural-footed women, and so stern is the law against binding, in the Palace, that no woman with compressed feet is even permitted to enter. Yet these facts are absolutely without influence upon the people generally. The great Emperor K'ang Hsi attempted to put down the

custom, but was compelled to desist on being assured that he would thereby provoke a general insurrection. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that missionaries should take the matter into their serious consideration, and devise such means as seem to them best fitted to mark their profound disapproval of the practice. Some of the objections brought against it are trivial enough, and it is to be regretted that this should be the case when there are so many other grounds of condemnation of the most unanswerable nature. For instance, missionaries have advocated its suppression on the plea that it is a sinful conformity with worldly fashions. These are no doubt the men who would condemn all female converts, whether in China, India, or Polynesia, to abandon the use of natural flowers in favour of the more edifying adornment of poke bonnets and Paisley shawls. To be consistent, these gentlemen ought to insist on the male converts cutting off their queues and growing a fine crop of short thick hair; for does not St. Paul say that even nature tells us that if a man has long hair it is a shame to him? And does not the same writer say that men ought to pray uncovered, but that women must have bonnets on "because of the angels?" To take the Bible as a standard of customs and dress would land us in so many absurdities that the theories in question have never been acted out, their advocates preferring to lie under the lesser charge of simple inconsistency. There is no harm to the body involved in the shaving of the crown and plaiting of the queue; there is great harm, on the other hand, in whatever tends to mutilate or crush the body, and render its parts incapable of performing the functions for which they were intended. Every effort to discountenance the practice in question, whether put forth by missionaries or native philanthropists, should, therefore, be applauded; but we have no sympathy with the resolution which the Society has adopted. We consider it both irrelevant and unjust. Here we have girls forbidden by missionaries to attend the mission schools because, some ten, eleven, twelve years ago, as the case may be, their feet were mutilated by their parents in deference to a pernicious custom, and the parents refuse to undo the mischief now. We fail to see either the logic or the justice of this regulation. It is as though one were to refuse to save a man from starving because somebody had tattooed him when he was a child. Tattooing is, no doubt, a very sinful practice, as tending to foster vanity on the part of the person operated upon. But the mere fact that a man has been so decorated is no reason for letting him die of hunger. And what is the difference between such an act and that recently decided on by the missionaries at Ningpo? There is this difference,—that, whereas in one case a tattoo-mark is indelible, in the other it is

possible to counteract in some degree the mischief caused to the bones of the foot by the cramping process, if that process be abandoned. Let us give the fullest weight to this consideration; still, is not the decision of the Ningpo missionaries extremely hard upon the children? Is it never the case that heathen parents may be willing to send their children to mission schools, and will not the new regulation place a barrier, and an unnecessary one, in the way of such? Surely a better way might have been found than this. Parents who, after conversion, persist in binding their children's feet, might with propriety be refused church-membership on the simple ground that they had infringed the rules of the community. This is one of the many instances in which customs which are in their very nature heathenish and bad may properly be made the subject of Church discipline. The most rational method would be to teach the children the folly and cruelty of the practice, so that when these become mothers they will abstain from cramping the feet of their own children and a generation of natural-footed women be started on a course of usefulness within, say, a term of ten or twenty years. But to deprive little girls of the very education that missionaries come to China to impart, because their parents refuse to depart from an ancient though pernicious usage, savours very strongly of Levitisms, and involves a visiting of the sins of the fathers upon the children which is scarcely in harmony with the dispensation under which we live.

THE CATHEDRAL SPIRE.

THE unfinished state of the Cathedral has long been a subject of regret to the subscribers and the public generally. We should be the last in the world to advocate any heavy expenditure for an object not absolutely necessary as long as there were other objects of more pressing importance calling for pecuniary outlay. But we believe that this is not the case at present. The church is in possession of a good income, on which the current calls are not heavy; arrangements have been made for carrying on the services for at least two years and a half from now, the interior of the building is in good repair, the new organ is in full working order, and in the course of being paid for. One is therefore strongly tempted to wish that a further and final effort could be made with the view of erecting the spire, and completing the building in accordance with the plan of Sir Gilbert Scott. The Cathedral is worth the expenditure. It is not only a handsome place for Shanghai, but compares most favourably with the bulk of churches at home. In spite of the modification of Sir Gilbert's original drawing, which has spoilt the proportions of the interior, it is still a noble and imposing structure. But its appearance from the outside is certainly open to improvement. In its present state, it looks a solid, heavy mass, in

more need of the relief of a sky-line to give it lightness. Nothing could be more graceful, nothing more suitable to the proportions and general style of the building than the tower designed for it by the architect. The proposed addition consists, in fact, of a square tower surmounted by a spire, the whole rising to a height of about 160 feet. The cost would be about Tls. 9,000, of which some Tls. 2,000 have been already secured; and the question is, whether the financial position of the Cathedral would justify the subscribers in commencing its erection under present circumstances. We have high authority for the foolishness of sitting down to build a tower without first calculating the cost. But in this case the cost is already calculated, and we are able to judge almost to a tael what amount of funds we have at our disposal to meet. The church property facing the Honan Road now brings in a certain income. We believe that this property will "fall in" about the end of next year, and that there are some who advocate the non-renewal of the leases. No doubt, if the houses in question were to be pulled down, the Cathedral compound extended to the point where the Chinese shops now face the road, and a new Deanery built, a very vast improvement would be made. On such a matter there can be but one opinion. But the question arises whether it would be wise, as long as the Cathedral remains in an unfinished state, to sacrifice a regular and handsome income which might be utilised, partially, at any rate, to complete the structure? If the leases be renewed, say, for another three or five years upon their expiry, a sufficient supply of money would be in the hands of the Trustees to enable them to commence the building of the spire without delay. At the end of that term it would be time enough to think about enlarging the compound, and meanwhile we should have secured the completion of the church itself. In any case we should like to see the work begun. It was proposed some years ago,—with a view, probably, to doing something, at any rate,—to put up the tower only, leaving the spire for future consideration. This was a most excellent suggestion. The proposed tower would look so extremely ugly that even the most apathetic observer would regard the addition of a spire as an absolute necessity. If only something of this sort could be done to render the appearance of the exterior intolerable to the eye, an effort would speedily be made to complete the original design. But we hope that those interested in the affair will not be driven to such extreme measures, and that resolutions will be brought forward at the next Annual Meeting of subscribers with a view to getting the work put in hand at once.

THE AUTUMN REGATTA.

THE Autumn Regatta should always be a welcome event, as signalling in a formal manner the definitive setting-in of the cool season. Let people say what they will, it is difficult to convince the world that anybody really enjoys the sweltering and suffocating heat of a Shanghai summer, or views with regret the first indications of the north-east monsoon. It was one of the quaint theories of some of the early Fathers that originally the sun had far more power on the surface of the earth than he has at present, and that the diminution of his light is the result of the world's sin. If this were true, one would almost be tempted to wish sometimes that Shanghai was an even wickeder place than it is, in order to secure a still further moderation of the sun's rays. The gentleman who sang

I am content to be dwelling in shadow,
So that the sunlight may fall upon thee,

evidently never lived in China; had he done so, the object of his self-sacrifice might have been inclined to answer, "Thank you for nothing." But now that the summer is past, we are able to enjoy to some extent that rare condition of things, so difficult to obtain artificially, of light without much heat. Nothing could be more invigorating and more health-giving than the bright yet cool autumn weather which normally prevails at this season of the year. It goes far to compensate us for the sufferings of the four bad months. Summer in England is associated with bright, genial skies, fields carpeted with soft green grass, hedgerows aglow with dog-roses and jasmine, gardens in all the glory of flowers in richest bloom, and a general appearance of natural beauty and wealth. Summer in the East has none of these allurements. It is associated, rather, with stifling nights, roasting days, unwholesome if not poisonous smells, epidemic-fevers, and a general feeling that if such conditions lasted very long a considerable diminution would take place in the inhabitants of the world. But the balance is restored when autumn comes in. November, which in England is the time of fogs and clouds, and chill winds, and dead leaves, is generally one of the finest months in the whole year out here. It is the time of shooting, rowing, racing, walking, and going up country, and is fitly inaugurated by the Regatta which takes place during the last few days of October. There is perhaps no form of recreation more thoroughly deserving of support than rowing. It is healthful for both mind and body; it is a source of pure enjoyment to the man who goes in for it, and has the additional advantage of being absolutely unaccompanied by the infliction of pain upon any living creature. It is strange how many men there are in the world who take delight in killing. Even the saintly Robertson of Brighton said that he enjoyed no relaxation so much as sitting all day upon a tub and

potting pigeons as they flew past. One might have thought that the Gospel would have done more than this towards eradicating the natural savagery from a man's disposition, apart from the fact that the particular man in question was a clergyman. It is the entire absence of this barbarous element which may claim for aquatics the sincere and cordial support of all,—those who indulge in them and those who do no more than look on. We congratulate the Rowing Club upon the success which has favoured their biennial games, and only regret that the brilliant weather which prevailed on the first day did not continue to shine upon them throughout the whole contest. It is no doubt better fun to compete than to look on; but the advantage lies upon the right side, and the more favour such recreations find in our community, from whatever class of persons, the more telling is the retort to those who call Shanghai bad names without ever having seen the place at all.

SIXTY MILLIONS STERLING.

It is difficult to realise the sensations of a man who is the possessor of sixty millions sterling. Those of us who regard twenty thousand pounds as representing an easy competence, though by no means easy to obtain, occupy a different mental standpoint altogether from the fellow-creature endowed with such enormous wealth. The man with a hundred thousand a year is not necessarily over-weighted with his income, although he may find his time much taken up with looking after it. He probably has a mansion in Park Lane, an Abbey in one county, a Castle in another, and grouse-moors in a third; and if in addition to these he keeps a yacht and has a family, the probability is that his income does not furnish more than the sum required for defraying his yearly expenses. A peer with twenty thousand a year and nine children is probably a poor man; that is, he finds it difficult to make the two ends meet, in consequence of the regular and heavy expenditure inseparable from his rank. It is clear that in the case of persons similarly situated wealth is a relative term. A man who has two thousand a year and lives comfortably and wisely on twelve hundred is surely a richer man, relatively speaking, than the one who has an income of a hundred thousand and spends twenty thousand more. We have never yet heard of a man who complained that he was too rich, and it may safely be asserted that no man who knew how to use his wealth ever would so complain. But the possessor of sixty million pounds occupies a unique position. To begin with, he is the richest, and therefore in one sense the most independent, man upon the globe. If he is not the most powerful, it is because of such accidents of his personality as deprive him of direct in-

fluence on the world at large, and not because his tangible resources are insufficient. The mere absence of care on the score of future necessity he shares with countless others; but in the consciousness that, if he will, he can control the fortunes of vast sections of his fellow-men, he stands alone. So large a portion of the world's wealth in the hands of a single individual, however, must be a source of influence in itself, though whether for good or evil the character of the man must decide. In certain ways the influence will be good whether the man himself be philanthropic or the reverse. Even supposing him to be simply selfish, the indefinite sums he will spend yearly on his own gratification will give an impetus to trade and so increase the wealth of the world to an appreciable extent. Gorgeous mansions, parks, conservatories, entertainments, low as they may rank in an ethical point of view, nevertheless imply plenty of work for the labouring and producing classes, and, probably, liberal pay. And, generally speaking, it is men who find their highest pleasure in the mansions and the entertainments that possess the colossal wealth. They are speculators and contractors; and we do not remember at the moment any members of this fraternity who have been shining lights in either the intellectual or the higher moral sphere. There are not wanting philanthropists who, like George Peabody, have given large sums for the relief of the poor and suffering. But these are few, and, as regards wealth, are pigmies in comparison with the silver-kings of the United States. What, then, might not be done by men of high culture and enlightened views, endowed with the wondrous wealth of Vanderbilt and Jay Gould? How many of the world's worst evils could not be counteracted if the man with sixty million pounds were possessed of aims high in proportion to his fortune? The influence exercised, as far as one can judge, by the millionaires who actually exist is neither very good nor very bad; and considering the danger that would result in the event of an actively bad man being possessed of so formidable a weapon as these men hold in their hands, there is not much cause for discontent. If any one of them were a man of strong Fenian views, for instance, it is impossible to say how great a peril there would be to England in the unbounded help he might give to the Irish Party. But supposing—what is at least as likely—that he were a philanthropist on a scale proportionate to his wealth. What might not such a man do, for instance, in the endowment of research? How many discoveries in science might he not be instrumental in bringing about, how many geographical expeditions might he not fit out, how many experiments in practical physics might he not help to forward, how many free colleges might he not endow, all of which would make the world a better

and more enlightened place than it is now? When we are dealing with resources that are almost fabulously great, we are justified in assuming results which may be fabulously great also. The hero of one of Jules Verne's most admirable romances used the inexhaustible wealth he found at the bottom of the sea to assist oppressed nationalities in their struggle against their oppressors. The same thing is, as a matter of fact, within the power of at least two or three of the men whose great possessions we have taken as our text to-day. It is not very likely that Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Gould will interfere in Russian politics; and still less likely that either of those gentlemen has any intention of assisting the Nihilist Party. But supposing that their millions had fallen into the hands of men who had the overthrow of the Russian, or any other, Government, at heart; supposing, as is possible enough, they were to have bought up most of the influential journals of the country; supposing, once more, that, joining their pecuniary forces, they had ventured upon a scheme of Revolutionary or Emancipation Finance, similar to that of the Catholic Finance conceived by Cosmo in Mr. Jenkins's last novel; would not the possibilities thus opened up be almost inconceivable in their magnitude? In these days it is not likely that crowned heads have much to fear from the uncrowned kings of money. Civilised Governments, at any rate, are glad to keep on good terms with Jewish capitalists, and the capitalists on their side have no wish to upset their distinguished clients. But in view of the mischief that might be done to the world by an unscrupulous or vindictive man possessed of exhaustless wealth, it is wise to stifle our regrets that no immortal benefits have yet been bestowed on humanity by the richest of her sons, and to accept with what gratitude we may the fact that these, if not great philanthropists, are at least harmless in their generation.

CHINESE SCHOLARSHIP.

論上

I.
Not long ago a body of missionaries created a great deal of amusement by styling themselves, on the cover of some scientific tracts, "famous savants" (*su-ju*). The idea was of course extremely ridiculous. There is certainly not one Chinaman in the whole Empire who would venture to arrogate to himself the Chinese word *ju*, which includes in it all the highest attributes of a scholar or literary man. We often hear, however, a European spoken of as a Chinese scholar. In the advertisement of the *China Review*, we are told that "among the missionaries a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated." A list is then given of regular contributors, "all," we are to believe, "well known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject."

Now in order to estimate the high degree of scholarship said to be assiduously cultivated by the missionary bodies in China, it is not necessary to take such high ideal standards as those propounded by the

German Fichte in his lectures upon the Literary Man, or the American Emerson in his Literary Ethics. The late American Minister to Germany, Mr. Taylor, was acknowledged to be a great German scholar; but though an Englishman who has read a few plays of Schiller, or sent to a magazine some verses translated from Heine, might be thought a German scholar among his tea drinking circles, he would scarcely have his name appear as such in print or placard. Yet among Europeans in China the publication of a few dialogues in some provincial *patois*, or collection of a hundred proverbs, at once entitles a man to be called a Chinese scholar. There is, of course, no harm in a name, and, with the extraterritorial clause in the treaty, an Englishman in China might with impunity call himself Confucius if so it pleased him.

We have been led to consider this question because it is thought by some that Chinese scholarship has passed, or is passing, the early pioneering, and is about to enter a new stage, when students of Chinese will not be content with dictionary-compiling or such other brick-carrying work, but attempts will be made at works of construction, at translations of the most perfect specimens of the national literature, and not only judgment, but final judgment, supported with reasons and arguments, be passed upon the most venerated names of the Chinese literary Pantheon. We now propose to examine: 1st, how far it is true that the knowledge of Chinese among Europeans is undergoing this change; 2ndly, what has already been done in Chinese scholarship; 3rdly, what is the actual state of Chinese scholarship at the present day; and in the last place, to point out what we conceive Chinese scholarship should be. It has been said that a dwarf standing upon the shoulders of a giant is apt to imagine himself of greater dimensions than the giant; still, it must be admitted that the dwarf, with the advantage of his position, will certainly command a wider and more extensive view. We will, therefore, standing upon the shoulders of those who have preceded us, take a survey of the past, present, and future of Chinese scholarship; and if, in our attempt, we should be led to express opinions not wholly of approval of those who have gone before us, these opinions, we hope, may not be construed to imply that we in any way plume ourselves upon our superiority: we claim only the advantage of our position.

First, then, that the knowledge of Chinese among Europeans has changed, is only so far true, it seems to us, that the greater part of the difficulty of acquiring a knowledge of the language has been removed. "The once prevalent belief," says Mr. Giles, "in the great difficulty of acquiring a colloquial knowledge even of a single Chinese dialect has long since taken its place among other historical fictions." Indeed, even with regard to the written language, a student in the British Consular Service, after two years' residence in Peking and a year or two at a Consulate, can now readily make out at sight the general meaning of an ordinary despatch. That the knowledge of Chinese among foreigners in China has so far changed, we readily admit; but what is contended for beyond this we feel very much inclined to doubt.

After the early Jesuit missionaries, the publication of Dr. Morrison's famous dictionary is justly regarded as the *point de départ* of all that has been accomplished in Chinese scholarship. The work will certainly remain a standing monument of the earnestness, zeal and conscientiousness of the early Protestant Missionaries. After Morrison came a class of scholars of whom Sir John Davis and Dr. Gutzlaff might be taken as representatives. Sir John Davis really knew no Chinese, and he was honest enough to confess almost as much himself. He certainly spoke mandarin and could perhaps without much difficulty read a novel written in that dialect. But such

knowledge as he then possessed, would now-a-days scarcely qualify a man for an interpreter in any of the Consulates. It is nevertheless very remarkable that the notions about the Chinese of most Englishmen, even to this day, will be found to have been acquired from Sir John Davis's book on China. Dr. Gutzlaff perhaps knew a little more Chinese than Sir John Davis; but he attempted to pass himself off as knowing a great deal more than he did. The late Mr. Thomas Meadows afterwards did good service in exposing the pretensions of Dr. Gutzlaff, and such other men as the missionaries Huc and Du Halde. After this, it is curious to find Mr. Boulger, in his recent History of China, quoting these men as authorities.

In France, Rénusat was the first to occupy a Chair of Chinese Professorship in any European University. Of his labours we are not in a position to express an opinion. But one book of his attracted notice: it was a translation of a novel, "The Two Cousins." The book was read by Leigh Hunt, and by him recommended to Carlyle, and by Carlyle to John Stirling, who read it with delight, and said that the book was certainly written by a man of genius, but "a man of genius after the dragon pattern." The *Ju Kiao Li*, as the novel is called in Chinese, is a pleasant enough book to read, but it takes no high place even among the inferior class of books of which it is a specimen. Nevertheless it is always pleasant to think that thoughts and images from the brain of a Chinaman have actually passed through such minds as those of Carlyle and Leigh Hunt.

After Rénusat followed Stanislas Julien and Pauthier. The German poet Heine says that Julien made the wonderful and important discovery that Mons. Pauthier did not understand Chinese at all, and the latter, on the other hand, also made a discovery, namely that Monsieur Julien knew no Sanscrit. Nevertheless the pioneering work done by these writers was very considerable. One advantage they possessed was that they were thorough masters of their own language. Another French writer might be mentioned, Mons. D'Harvey St. Denys, whose translation of the T'ang poets is a breach made into one department of Chinese literature in which nothing has been done before or since.

In Germany Dr. Plath of Munich published a book on China, which he entitled "Die Manchurei." Like all books written in Germany, it is a solid piece of work thoroughly well done. Its evident design was to give a history of the origin of the present Tartar or Manchu dynasty in China. But the latter portions of the book contain information on questions connected with China, which we know not where to find in any other book written in a European language. Such work as Dr. Williams's "Middle Kingdom" is a mere nursery story-book compared with it. Another German Chinese scholar is Herr von Strauss, formerly the Minister of a little German principality which has since 1866 been swallowed up by Prussia. The old Minister in his retirement amused himself with the study of Chinese. He published a translation of Lao Tzu, and recently of the Shih King. Mr. Faber, of Canton, speaks of some portions of his Lao Tzu as being perfect. His translation of the Odes is also said to be very spirited. We have, unfortunately, not been able to procure these books.

The scholars we have named above may be regarded as sinologues of the earliest period, beginning with the publication of Dr. Morrison's dictionary. The second period began with the appearance of two standard works: 1st, the Tzu Erh Chih of Sir Thomas Wade; 2nd, the Chinese Classics of Dr. Legge.

As to the first, those who have now gone beyond the mandarin colloquial in their knowledge might be inclined to regard it slightly. But it is, notwithstanding, a great work—the most perfect, within the

limits of what was attempted, of all the English books that have been published on the Chinese language. The book, moreover, was written in response to a crying necessity of the time. Some such book had to be written, and lo! it was done, and done in a way that took away all chance of contemporary as well as future competition.

That the work of translating the Chinese Classics had to be done, was also a necessity of the time, and Dr. Legge has accomplished it, and the result is a dozen huge, ponderous tomes. The quantity of work done is certainly stupendous, whatever may be thought of the quality. In presence of these huge volumes we feel almost afraid to speak. Nevertheless, it must be confessed that the work does not altogether satisfy us. Mr. Balfour justly remarks that in translating these classics a great deal depends upon the terminology employed by the translator. Now we feel that the terminology employed by Dr. Legge is harsh, crude, inadequate, and, in some places, almost unidiomatic. So far for the form. As to the matter, we will not hazard our own opinion, but will let the Rev. Mr. Faber of Canton speak for us. "Dr. Legge's own notes on Mencius," he says, "show that Dr. Legge has not a philosophic understanding of his author." We are certain that Dr. Legge could not have read and translated these works without having in some way tried to conceive and shape to his own mind the teaching of Confucius and his school; yet it is extraordinary that neither in his notes nor in his dissertations has Dr. Legge let slip a single phrase or sentence to show what he conceived the teaching of Confucius really to be, as a philosophic whole. Altogether, therefore, Dr. Legge's judgment on the value of these works cannot by any means be accepted as final, and the translator of the Chinese Classics is yet to come. Since the appearance of the two works above mentioned, many books have been written on China: a few, it is true, of really great scholastic importance; but none, we believe showing that Chinese scholarship has reached an important turning point.

First, there is Mr. Wylie's "Notes on Chinese Literature." It is, however, a mere catalogue, and not a book with any literary pretension at all. Another is the late Mr. Mayers's "Chinese Reader's Manual." It is certainly not a work that can lay claim to any degree of perfection. Nevertheless, it is a very great work, the most honest conscientious and unpretending of all the books that have been written on China. Its usefulness, moreover, is inferior only to the Tzu Erh-Chi of Sir Thomas Wade.

Another Chinese scholar of note is Mr. Herbert A. Giles of the British Consular Service. Like the early French sinologues, Mr. Giles possesses the enviable advantage of a clear, vigorous, and beautiful style. Every object he touches upon becomes at once clear and luminous. But, with one or two exceptions, he has not been quite fortunate in the choice of subjects worthy of his pen. One exception is the "Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio," which may be taken as a model of what translation from the Chinese should be. But the "Liao-chai-chih-i," a remarkably beautiful literary work of art though it be, belongs yet not to the highest specimens of Chinese literature.

Next to Dr. Legge's labours, Mr. Balfour's recent translation of the Nan-hua King of Chuang-tzu is a work of certainly the highest ambition. We confess to having experienced, when we first heard the work announced, a degree of expectation and delight which the announcement of an Englishman entering the Hanlin College would scarcely have raised in us. The Nan-hua King is acknowledged by the Chinese to be one of the most perfect of the highest specimens of their national literature. Since its appearance two centuries before the Christian era, the influence of the book upon the literature of China is scarcely in-

ferior to the works of Confucius and his schools; while its effect upon the language and spirit of the poetical and imaginative literature of succeeding dynasties is almost as exclusive as that of the Four Books and Five Classics upon the philosophical works of China. But Mr. Balfour's work is not a translation at all; it is simply a mistranslation. This, we acknowledge, is a heavy, and, for us, daring judgment upon a work upon which Mr. Balfour must have spent many years. But we have ventured it, and it will be expected of us to make good our judgment. We believe Mr. Balfour would hardly condescend to join issue with us, if we were to raise the question of the true interpretation of the philosophy of Chuang-tzu. "But,"—we quote from the Chinese preface of Lin Hsi-chung, a recent editor of the Nan-hua King—"in reading a book, it is necessary to understand first the meaning of each single word; then only can you construe the sentences, then only can you perceive the arrangement of the paragraphs; and then, last of all, can you get at the central proposition of the whole chapter." Now every page of Mr. Balfour's translation bears marks that he has not understood the meaning of many single words, that he has not construed the sentences correctly, and that he has missed the arrangement of the paragraphs. If these propositions which we have assumed can be proved to be true, as they can easily be done, being merely points regarding rules of grammar and syntax, it then follows very clearly that Mr. Balfour has missed the meaning and central proposition of whole chapters.

But of all the Chinese scholars of the present day we are inclined to place the Reverend Mr. Faber of Canton at the head. We do not think that Mr. Faber's labours are of more scholastic value or of a higher degree of literary merit than the works of others, but we find that almost every sentence he has written shows a grasp of literary and philosophic principles such as we do not find in any other scholar of the present time. What we conceive these principles to be we must reserve for the next portion of the present paper, when we hope to be able to state the methods, aims, and objects of Chinese scholarship.

REVIEW.

Traces of International Law in Ancient China. By W. A. P. MARTIN, LL.D., President of the T'ung Wen College, Peking. College Press, 1883.

So much of what is good in the world and works well for the human race, among which latter things gunpowder, that has diminished the horrors of war, is included, has been claimed as inventions of the early Chinese, that no one need feel too much surprised when a knowledge of International Law is attributed to them. This Dr. W. A. P. Martin of the T'ung Wen College at Peking has endeavoured to set forth in a short paper, a copy of which he has kindly sent to us. It is modestly called "Traces of International Law in Ancient China," and a foot-note informs us that it was prepared in Europe for the Berlin Congress of Orientalists, before whom it was read. The paper has since been rewritten and published in the *International Review*. The period during which Dr. Martin discovers traces of something not unlike International Law, is that preceding the consolidation of the empire. At that period China proper, as it now exists, was divided into a number of independent principalities. The people of these, Dr. Martin points out, were of one blood, and he assumes that they possessed "a common civilization already much advanced, and united by the additional bond of a common language." The advanced nature of their civilization may be open to question, but we shall not now stay to discuss that, and it is doubtful whether the bond of a nominally common language

would be of any more service in those remote times than it is in the present day, when the inhabitants of one province cannot understand the dialect of another. Dr. Martin sees in the condition of the country in that olden time great similarity to the state of Greece about the same period. This was the latter half of the dynasty of Chou, pretty nearly corresponding to the time from the birth of Solon to the close of the first century. The normal form of government was feudal, somewhat similar to that which prevailed in Japan up to 1868. The several states were created by the voluntary subdivision of the national domain by the founder of the dynasty. The throne of each state being hereditary, a feeling of independence soon sprang up. After a period during which the Emperors, after trying to preserve order by force, had lost almost all their power but were still looked up to as a final Court of Appeal, the feudal princes threw off all semblance of subjection. It was from this last condition that Dr. Martin says there arose "a system of usage which might be regarded as constituting for them a body of international laws." He has not, he confesses, discovered this indigenous system, but only some evidences of its existence. He finds community of race, language, literature and religion among the people of the States; interchange of embassies; treaties solemnly drawn up and deposited for safe keeping in a sacred place; a balance of power studied and preserved; the rights of neutrals to a certain extent recognised and respected. Finally, Dr. Martin, from whom we have been largely quoting, says that he finds a class of men devoted to diplomacy as a profession, "though this diplomacy was not unlike that practised by the States of Italy in the days of Machiavelli." No formal text book of the rules which controlled the intercourse has come down to our times, but our author says that portions of such a code are to be found scattered over the writings of Confucius and Mencius. Dr. Martin proceeds to sketch what he considers must have been the public law which was acknowledged by the independent States. This, he says, is undoubtedly to be sought for in their relations to each other while subject to a common suzerain. The States were twelve in number, and for ages that distribution of territory was no less permanent than the order of the heavenly bodies. The names of the twelve States are inscribed in the horizon of an azimuth instrument made circa 1320, and still in the Observatory at Peking. The twelve great States were sub-divided into a great number of lesser principalities. "As in mediæval Europe, the chiefs of these States were ranked, with respect to nobility, in five orders, answering to duke, marquis, earl, baron and knight, the inferior depending on the superior, but all paying homage to the Son of Heaven, a title which was even at that early period applied to the Emperor." We were under the impression that the lowest orders, *tsz* and *nan*, answered to viscount and baron. These princes occasionally met for the purpose of forming or renewing treaties of alliance, but the usual mode of intercourse among them was by envoys. The persons of these envoys were theoretically sacred, but they were sometimes arrested and executed. Dr. Martin says there were settled principles upon which questions of precedence among the envoys were decided. In the matter of intercourse and the position accorded to envoys, there are some faint traces of international law. But a great civilizing power like the feudal system could not fail to create courtesy between States, as it did between individuals and classes. The feudal system had disappeared as an active agent in human life in Europe long before we find any traces of international law in the writings of jurists. International law as we know it is only some three hundred years old. The Hellenic law of nations somewhat

resembled modern international law and also the feudal league among the Chinese, which Dr. Martin has sketched. Our author quotes a rule from the History of Tso for the sending of envoys, and asserts that all kinds of treaties known to modern diplomacy were in use in China at that time. He gives the outlines of a treaty concluded about 544 years B.C. It is commendably brief, and some of its clauses might be profitably studied by the rulers of China at the present day. The export of corn was not prohibited, one party was not to monopolize trade to the disadvantage of others, mutual succour was to be given in case of famine, and mutual aid in case of insurrection; the contracting Powers were to have the same friends and enemies, and all engaged to support the Imperial House. The Gods of Hills and Rivers, the Spirits of former Emperors and Dukes, and the Ancestors of the Seven Tribes and Twelve States, were invoked to watch over the fulfilment of the treaty. During war certain customs were supposed to be in force. The property and persons of non-combatants were to be respected; in legitimate warfare the rule was not to attack an enemy without first sounding the drum and giving him time to prepare for defence. And Dr. Martin tells a story of a Prince of Sung who waited until his foes had crossed a stream before attacking them; for which his captains laughed at him. This was something in the spirit of the famous "Gentlemen of the French Guards fire first," and, as extremes meet, it was akin to the generous way in which the Maoris fought amongst each other, when the besiegers allowed the beleaguered to come forth morning and evening and draw water and other supplies. It was generous, but it was not war. Although Dr. Martin has not in our opinion proved the existence of international law in old China, he has produced an interesting and instructive sketch of by-gone time.

THE FRENCH-MAIL PAPERS.

THE Franco-Chinese difficulty again occupies a prominent position in the batch of papers now before us. Nearly every journal we have come across considers the probability of war increasing rapidly, and the impression seems gaining ground that if war does eventually break out England will be dragged into it. The views of the *Spectator* are briefly as follows:—If the French and Chinese Governments are left to themselves nothing can prevent a war, but one at least of these two Powers is reckoning without its host. It is the people, not the Cabinet, that is master in France, and the people have not yet been consulted. They have given some sort of consent to some sort of action in Tonquin, which they were carefully told would be of no importance; but they have not sanctioned a war with China, and the *Spectator* considers it quite impossible that they will do so. The *Saturday Review* thinks that both China and France are relying upon England to get them out of difficulty without an appeal to arms. It is England's interest to avert war because her trade would suffer most. French trade is comparatively trifling in amount, while as for the Chinese, with the exception of the minority who inhabit the treaty ports, they can afford to dispense with foreign trade altogether for a time. "There is a considerable party which would be glad to see it put a stop to for ever. Even the loss of the revenue from the Customs which would result from a blockade could be borne with equanimity, as it is already mortgaged to English bankers. The Chinese probably calculate that the bankers would not bear the loss with equal philosophy. Both parties, in fact, calculate very plausibly that, should they fight, the heaviest blows would fall on England, and each hopes in consequence to obtain her help." The writer further says:—

If China is preparing to resist, we can scarcely consent to put pressure on her in order to compel submission to what every body in England considers as an unwarranted aggression. To give effective help to China against any civilized Power would, under any circumstances, be almost impossible. It is only too probable that if war ensues England will sooner or later be drawn into the struggle. War against France would be tolerably certain in China to develop into war against all Europeans. It might result in breaking up the Chinese Empire, which is known to be by no means free from discontent, and to contain the elements of dissolution. If that is the consequence of its aggression, France will have opened a new Eastern question, which might have been left peacefully alone for many years to come.

The *Pall Mall's* article is broadly headed 'Europe's Duty in China,' and deals with the subject in a very straightforward and sensible style. After taking as his text the "Canton incident," as he calls it, the writer says,— "Nothing could be further from the desire of Englishmen as a nation than to be drawn into this [Franco-Annamese] business, least of all in any manner which would practically compel us to assist France in a quarrel which, in the opinion of most Englishmen, she has been by no means without blame in provoking. But do what we will, it may not be possible for us, if things drift much longer, to help being dragged into some such odious position." Then, after pointing out that all Western interests in the East are practically identical, the writer sums up as follows:—

All these considerations point in one direction. If the interests of all Europeans in the East are *solidaires*, this points but to the recognition in the East of Asia as in the East of Europe of the principles of concerted action. Almost every consideration which necessitates the European Concert in Turkey points to the adoption of a similar concert in China. The recognition of the right of all the Powers to be heard before any difficulty between China and any one of their number culminates in war keeps a door constantly open through which either disputant can effect an honourable retreat, furnishes to every Power a *locus standi* for friendly representations, and acts as a constant restraint upon the more reckless counsels which are apt to prevail in times of excitement. It is in this direction, and only in this direction, that there seems to be any possibility of useful intervention in the present quarrel between France and China.

There is much to be said for and against this suggestion, and we hope to hear more of it. The *World* writes briefly thus:—

While England is the friend of Europe, France is its enemy. In whatever quarter of the world there is disquiet now, the parent of that disquiet is France. The Tonquin imbroglio may possibly be disposed of. If it is not, the consequent war between France and China will inevitably issue in the alienation of France and England. In China, and especially in Chinese waters, British interests are paramount; and as certainly as hostilities are formally commenced by France against China, so certainly is a rupture between France and England an event to be reckoned with.

Reverting to the *Spectator* we find a review of Dr. Legge's 'Yi Ching,' a classic which the reviewer describes as at best a tawdry collection of divinatorial sentences. He does not attempt to deal with the dispute between Dr. Legge and M. Terrien de La Couperie, preferring to take the Yi Ching as it is offered to us by the Chinese themselves. "The 'Yi Ching' which the Chinese revere and still regard as a treasury of hidden wisdom, in which the explanation of even such modern facts as the steam-engine and the telegraph may be found by those who know how to search for them, is the 'Yi Ching' commented upon by two thousand commentators and translated by Dr. Legge,—and it is this 'Yi Ching,' as alone rightfully entitled to be ranked among the sacred books of the East, that we have to deal." The following paragraph is in-

teresting to all who have paid any attention to the controversy in question:—

His remarks on the theology of the Chinese are especially valuable, but we are inclined to doubt the propriety of his translation of the Chinese "Ti" by our word, "God." God in Western parlance is not merely the Ruler, but pre-eminently the Creator of all things. Now, the notion of a divine creation is altogether foreign to the Chinese mind. The conversion of Chaos into an ordered Kosmos by spiritual agency is the starting-point of Chinese cosmogony, but of the origin of matter in the chaotic state the Chinese have no theory whatever. Man is under the rule of Heaven, but does not owe his creation to Heaven; the common legend of his origin is indeed a disgusting one. "Ti is the unknowable, the God of agnosticism, the ruler of Heaven—Heaven being the great sustaining principle symbolised by the sky-vault—as the Emperor is the ruler of earth. Ti, again, is spoken of by Chinese writers as possessing a "shên," which is merely the intellectual soul of man, as distinguished from the "kwei," or animal soul. Ti, in fine, is no god; he is at the best an Anaxagorean deity, a sort of embodied pantheistic influence, the vision of some of the more subtle and imaginative among the practical minds of China. Power is ascribed to him, and wisdom, but neither goodness nor mercy; nor is he presented as an object of love, but simply as the ruler of things, or rather, of the interactions of natural powers, audible in the thunder, visible in the wind, seen in the brightness of the sun, felt in the warmth of the south, manifest everywhere in "the purity and equal arrangement of things," beneficent at least on the whole, but rather in fact than in intention; not certainly specially regardful of human interests, but occupied in the diffusion of the principles of right government and correct subordination throughout the triple universe of heaven, earth, and man.

The *Saturday* is very severe upon some unhappy man who wants to unearth Shakespeare's body to compare his skull with the monumental bust in Stratford Church. The Vicar in his perplexity has written to the *Times* about it, and the reviewer, in opposing the proposition, lays great stress on the "pathetic appeal" of Shakespeare's epitaph. There is a pleasant article further on upon "Driving Tours," the superiority of which over railway journeys and pedestrian-tours is enlarged upon in a very readable style. 'Lord Coleridge Interviewed' deals with the annoyance to which Lord Coleridge and Sir James Hannen have been subjected by the irrepressible reporters of New York, to whose "impudence, mendacity, and underbred curiosity" the *Saturday* does full justice. One reply attributed to Lord Coleridge is particularly happy. "My ideas of this country are exceedingly vague," he said: "I know hardly more of it than did young Martin Chuzzlewit." The papers have all something to say about Ivan Sergueyevitch Tourgueniff, the eminent Russian novelist who has lately died. He is spoken of as the Russian Thackeray, and was much fêted in literary circles when in England some years ago. The *Athenæum* says that one of the most touching incidents of the farewell gathering around Tourgueniff's coffin was the entry into the church, before the service began, of a party of Russian Nihilists—men and women but seldom seen in any consecrated building—who laid before the remains of the great writer who had won their hearts by his honesty and independence, often as he had laughed at the follies and exposed the fallacies of the Russian revolutionists, a memorial wreath, bearing the inscription 'Les Réfugiés Russes à Paris.' The long article from which we have quoted these few lines is from the pen of Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, the great teller of children's stories. The following items are from the column of Literary Gossip.—Mr. Francis V. Woodhouse, one of whose brothers was a personal friend of Keats, has sent us a copy of the well-known lines beginning "In a drear-nighted December," in which the last stanza is quite different from the usual reading. The poem was found in a MS.

book belonging to Mr. Woodhouse's brother. It was headed 'Pains of Memory.' The stanza runs thus:—

But in the soul's December
The fancy backward strays,
And darkly doth remember
The hue of golden days.
In woe the thought appalling
Of bliss gone, past recalling,
Brings o'er the heart a falling
Not to be told in rhyme.

The fund which is being raised for a testimonial to Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper seems to be making progress. Amongst the contributors are Mr. Tennyson, the Earl of Lytton, Mr. John Murray, Messrs. Sampson Low & Co., and others connected with literature. In the appeal to the public it is stated that "no author living has profited so little by the sale of his works as Tupper." This seems strange, considering the enormous sale which at one time the 'Proverbial Philosophy' had, and supposing, which probably was case, that Mr. Tupper retained the copyright. 'Without God,' by Percy Greg, will shortly be published by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett. The Rev. Henry Footman's 'Reasonable Apprehension and Reassuring Hints,' recently noticed by us (*Athen.*, No. 2913), is, we hear, already out of print. Messrs. Field & Tuer will at once republish the work in their shilling vellum-parchment series. The first number of a new penny paper, to be called *Big Ben*, will appear on October 13th. It is to contain a mixture of stories, adventures, wit, humour, and drollery. Mr. Godfrey Turner will contribute some verses on the great bell to the first number. The paper will be conducted by Mr. James Hogg, the editor of *London Society*. The 'Railway Companies Directory,' edited by Mr. Percy Lindley, giving a complete list of directors, officers, and the passenger and goods agents of the railways of the United Kingdom, with capital, dividends, mileage, and weekly traffic receipts for the last five years, will be published in December.

Outports.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The amount contributed by the Viceroy of Chihli to the necessities of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. is Tls. 150,000, which went forward per *Hae-An*. The balance required has been taken up by native banks and private capitalists, as stated in my former letter, partly on account of the late satisfactory results of the of the Kaiping coal-mines, and partly owing to the encouragement afforded by the special grant of the Viceroy. Since Tuesday over two thousand Kaiping mining shares have changed hands here, at prices varying from Tls. 85 to Tls. 117, and to-day the scrip is quoted at Tls. 120.

Sir Harry Parkes arrived here to-day, accompanied by Mr. Walter C. Hillier, en route for Corea. He will pay a visit to the Viceroy to-morrow at 9 a.m. Mr. Russell Young called at the Yamên this morning, and leaves for Peking immediately. M. Tricon left the Capital yesterday for the South.

It is said that the troubles at Seoul, which necessitated the return thither from Chefoo of the U.S.S. *Monocacy*, have been arranged.

The thieves who stole Sir George Bowen's clothing at the Nan-k'ou inn, are to be severely punished; and so is the innkeeper. Sir George was entertained at dinner by the Ministers of the Taung-li Yamên during his stay in Peking.

We had another rainfall yesterday, and the water in the river has risen another foot.

October 20th.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

To-morrow at 3 p.m. the Viceroy, accompanied by the Customs Tao-t'ai, is to pay a visit to the French Minister; when, no doubt, the case of the Abbé Conraux will be again discussed. It appears to have been His Excellency's belief that the visit of M. Dillon to the scene of the outrage constituted a settlement of the affair, and he expressed some surprise at the subject being broached anew. M. Tricon explained that M. Dillon was sent there simply to enquire and report; this he had done, and the settlement of the trouble could now be proceeded with.

It is said that the Chinese gunboat *Chin-hai* will take the guns recently landed, to Port Li. I believe that she will then proceed to Seoul, arriving possibly before Sir Harry Parkes. The British Minister will demand the same privileges from Corea as those accorded to Japan; if so, Germany and the United States will make a similar requisition, and perhaps China too. Apropos, Li Hung-chang is said to be much displeased with Herr von Möllendorff. If this is so, your predictions have come true.

The mania here for Kaiping shares has abated. Holders are, however, still firm at Tls. 120.

27th October.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Some years ago it was suggested that the Consular service should be provided with a sort of Travelling Director or Inspector, in the same way as the Customs, Banks and other important institutions. There has certainly been ample reason for revision at this port—and unfortunately it is impossible to do full justice in the way of compensation for the mistakes that have been committed. It cannot do any harm to mention some of them. On at least one occasion a steamer was detained because the Consul refused to give a Consular Report, or intimation to the Customs that the vessel's papers were deposited at the Consulate. He, the Consul, considered that the Customs had no right to demand such a document. The Commissioner knew very well the steamer had arrived, what her nationality was, and who were the Agents, and he should not be allowed to dictate to his superior in position. It was quite useless to point out that the Report was a necessary formality, and that however flattering it might be to the Agents to have their status so clearly acknowledged by the Consul, it was essential to have the arrival reported officially. The steamer lost twenty-four hours before the error was rectified. It was natural to ask that a Protest be noted, but such notarial disapproval of detention for reasons over which nobody seemed to have any control was declined, on the ground that it was questioning the action of the Consul himself. According to such ruling a Consul can commit any illegal act without fear of being held responsible therefor. In fact, he is an autocrat of the first water.

On another occasion a steamer's papers were refused on presentation of the Customs' clearance "because the vessel was still loading, by permission of the Customs of course." In this case it was laid down that the Commissioner had no right to permit such a thing without the sanction of a Consul. Vessels of other nationalities, the Chinese for instance, were actually working under such permission, and the Consul could not see that by interfering with the privilege given to his own countrymen he was "fouling his own nest," so to speak.

Many instances could be enumerated when vessels and their agents have had to suffer more or less through the murky views of what was the Consul's duty, but they pale before the "Hard Case" which I am about to relate. In this matter the

German Consul comes on the *tapis*, and if my information be correct I feel sure that the German Government will see, sooner or later, that justice be done.

Some goods, having been salvaged from the German barque *Francis & Amanda* (derelict), were stored in a Chinese Hong. Under the impression that such goods belonged to the underwriters or owners of the vessel, and with the desire to do what was thought right at the time, the German Consul, aided by his foreign constables, *ting chai's* and coolies, forcibly removed the said property from the native Hong, and had it conveyed at night and stored with a foreign firm, who were acting as agents for the vessel. The next day the head coolie and two others were arrested by the Taotai's orders, and lodged in prison, where they were squeezed and detained for seven days. Every effort was made to get them released, but in vain. The German Consul was appealed to and was distinctly informed that in taking possession of the property, without a warrant from the Chinese Government, he had infringed the Treaty between the two Governments, that the only way out of the mess was to return the goods, and then ask for a warrant in the regular manner. By such means the Taotai would be appeased, and justice would be done, though tardily, to the poor natives who had obeyed the Consul under the impression that this gentleman could not do wrong. I take it that the Consul ignored such friendly advice, for the prisoners were only released on payment of the supposed value of the property which they had blindly helped the German Consul remove. Presuming that I am correct in stating that the Consul was not provided with the necessary authority from the Chinese Government, and I fancy he would not have been allowed such a suggestion to remain uncontradicted if it were untrue, this "Hard Case" appeals to every right-minded man's sense of justice. There must be an answer of some sort to it, but it has not yet been obtained. No doubt it would have been necessary to eat the leek, but it was a glorious opportunity to shew the Chinese that the foreign devil is a magnanimous animal whatever they may have thought, and that in order to do what is right he would admit his own mistake, which in the first instance was no doubt committed thoughtlessly. Only a noble character can be magnanimous, and here a simple act of justice was required, at the expense of a little dignity on the part of an official. To sum up I say that if the coolies have been punished through obeying the Consul whilst the latter was acting illegally, the German Government is responsible for the consequences, and I feel persuaded that it is only necessary to make the circumstances known, in order to have compensation ensured for the poor natives.

Ninth day of the ninth month of ninth year of Kuang Hsi, and ninth day of October.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Yesterday General Wu passed through the Settlement, escorted by the Taotai. I hear that some 3,000 soldiers are to be forwarded by C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamers to Tientsin, to assist Li Hung-chang, some say in defence of Tonquin. The General has been nearly three years at Kirin, whence the promised assistance of 3,000 men for Li may reach this in a few days. Large quantities of machinery have been imported from time to time, and been sent to General Wu's Arsenal under the supervision of experts. Whether the machinery for powder-mills, etc., has been put in working order we have not been told, but the Government seem to be very actively preparing against invasion. Four miles to the west of the British Concession, large forts and camps have been constructed; and if the heavy, seven-to-ten-ton, guns are properly put up, an invading force,

should it come that way, which by the bye is not at all necessary, would have a warm reception. Meanwhile there are braves enough in the neighbourhood of our small community to swallow us up without the least chance of dyspepsia. Yet we are seldom favoured with the presence of a gunboat here in the open season, and are quite without protection during the winter when we are frozen in. It is dreadful to think of our fate should the native soldiery fall out with their officers.

There has been a taste of cold weather, the mercury being down to 25° (Fahr.), but during the day the temperature is most pleasant.

Many more steamers and sailing vessels are expected, but it is possible some of them will have to do without new peas, which at present are scarce and dear.

26th Oct.

FROM SHANSI TO YUNNAN.

(NOTES OF A JOURNEY THROUGH CHINA.)

Jan. 9th.—Off again; the road leading around the foot of the mountains, with the river on our right, passing hamlets and farmsteads here and there. Many of the hills are bleak and barren looking, but some of them bear witness to the industry of the inhabitants, being cultivated to their very summits. For the past two or three days we have met people with pheasants, a few being golden pheasants, all considered good food; but this morning common pheasants are to be seen by scores in the neighbouring fields, and may be bought for 80 cash a brace, as game. We halted in the town called Chao-liang Yi, where there is a post-horse station, and some 120 families. My horse *Pasha* and pony *Speedwell* having each lost a shoe, I tried to get them replaced, but failed to find a capable smith to do the job. In Kuei-chou and Yun-nan nearly everybody can shoe a horse decently. There it is usual to carry spare shoes, nails, and hammers in the saddle-bags when travelling about the country, and the rider generally puts on any shoe that may have fallen off, or is loose. Here, however, things are different, although ponies are numerous.

Past Chao-liang Yi, the road in some parts was supported by props of wood, logs, etc., let into the rocks beneath in a slantitudinal manner, and connected by longitudinal logs mortised on the tops of the others, somewhat after a fashion common in Szechuan, Yunnan, and Kuei-chou. Up and down we went, with many zig-zags, around or over bluffs, along the cliffs or underneath them. In some places, where there is a good thickness of brown soil, the natives have honeycombed it with caves for dwellings. We halted for breakfast in a town called Peh-kia Tien, where we were nourished for about thirty cash each. After marching again, I noticed some of the coolies mounted on ponies, there being many for hire along the road at a cheap rate—two or three cash a *li* only. The ponies and mules in these mountains are very small, no larger than Tientsin donkeys; but some of the ponies are very wiry, and travel at a smart pace, tail on end, like a proud cat.

We went through the famous pass Shih-mén Kuan, where the Lady Lai Kienting came to the rescue of her besieged husband about 900 years ago. The men tell me that the walls of the camp and forts are still visible on the opposite side of the valley, where the martial lady encamped, and whence she delivered her husband by beating the besiegers. A little further on, we crossed the river on a bridge formed of a single plank, and shortly afterwards recrossed it in a similar fashion, without accident, although it was a risky affair for such a weight. The crossing saves a distance of a *li* or two of troublesome road, a matter of some weight in the minds of tired coolies.

We halted for a quarter of an hour in a hamlet called Kiu-sha Wan, where I did not see or hear of goldensand. The women about this valley are not at all shy, and lots of them are visible sunning themselves fearlessly by the road-side. None that I saw were handsome, or even moderately good-looking, although most of them have rosy cheeks and cherry lips; but many of the ancient dames are excessively ugly. In the afternoon we sighted a city ahead, and a monkeyfied looking rock, on the opposite side of the river, called the Hou-erh Shih. We then crossed a stream of clear water flowing down a valley on the left, and entered the eastern suburb of Fung Hsien, where we halted at the poor quarters prepared for us. The valley is wider for some 5 or 6 *li* before reaching here, and the river much larger as it flows under the northern wall of this small city. 70 *li* today.

Jan. 10th.—This place is famous as having been the dwelling place of Chang Kuoh-lao, a pietist of some distinction whose fame as a chess-player still exists. I am told that there is a chess-board and set of chess-men out on the rocks, across the river, opposite this city, where Chang immortalised himself at his favourite game.

The Magistrate here is trying to be as disagreeable as possible. First he said that he would not entertain me, nor incur any expense to assist me in getting along; then he sent me a very poor thing of a dinner for myself and servants; that is, two dinners instead of five. Then his yamenites disappeared, and have not again shown themselves. He again brought forward the report that I was an impostor and further added that I would not be allowed to proceed unless I could produce proper papers. I then sent him such papers as I had, and desired his opinion upon the same; but he declined to say whether they were good or bad, and pleaded the poverty of the place as an excuse for not fulfilling his duty towards us. I am told that the stung creature, whose name is Hsiao, and who is a native of Hu-nan, claims to be a thirty-first or more distant cousin of the present Acting Governor-General Tan, and on the strength of that distant cousinship has been placed in office as Acting Magistrate of Fung Hsien. He shirks his duty on every possible occasion, pleading poverty as an excuse, whereas this is considered a lucrative post on account of the great extent of territory under this jurisdiction. It is part of the prefecture of Han-chung Fu, and the Magistrate's conduct ought to be reported there to the Prefect and Taotai. A report to the Governor, at Hai-an, would very likely prove fruitless, unless I were going in that direction, as the stung creature would easily bring all sorts of arguments to prove me in the wrong and him in the right. He has also tried to treat me as he would a Christian missionary, with as much contempt and insolence as possible, pretending at the same time that he is treating me with the greatest consideration in allowing me to pass through the country unmolested. My baggage has just arrived, and I have sent to ask him point blank whether he intends to forward me on my journey as he ought to do.

Grain and other things are very cheap here, and a bushel of peas weighing sixty catties, equal to eighty pounds English, costs only 270 full cash, a tael of silver being worth about 1,550 only, just now. Firewood is generally used, but there is coal for sale at a few cash a catty, which, though fine looking, is very smoky, something like the soft coal sold at Hankow. The coal is procured in the mountains, and is called *shih-tan*, or stone coal. The only vegetables I saw in the city to-day were a few poor carrots, potatoes, onions or leeks, and cabbage; persimmons were the only fruit I saw besides the usual dried dates found everywhere. A few small walnuts were also exposed for sale, and

coarse-grained salt from Kan-suh. Bell & Black's London matches, manufactured for some German firm at Shanghai, and a few needles and brass buttons were the only foreign goods I saw. Maize and wheat-flour are generally used as food, together with potatoes and other vegetables. The women are very ill-favoured as a rule, and have their feet very much distorted, into unsightly shapes, instead of the usual neat and elegantly bound foot one meets in other places. Many of the people are afflicted with goitre and some disease of the eye, and many more are very much marked by small-pox, which is perhaps the cause of blindness.

Jan 11th.—The wretched incumbent of the Fung Hsien Magistracy, hearing that I was preparing a complaint against him, sent us what was required after 10 o'clock at night, an hour at which it was too late to call coolies to lash the baggage. I am told that the lamas always experience difficulties at this and the next place when coolies are to be changed, although the magistrates are allowed one thousand taels for each lot of tribute-bearers passing this way, and they thus clear over half the money by pretending poverty as an excuse for shortcomings and short allowances. The Nepanlese tribute-bearers are, however, better treated, and even feared when they come. The chief receives sixteen taels of silver every day from the time of his leaving Nepal to his returning there; the second chief gets twelve taels, and the third eight taels. Eight sheep, ten ducks and twelve fowls, besides lots of fruit and vegetables, are also sent them at every station, new pots and pans being provided them for cooking their own food, as they are Mohammedans, and do not eat anything cooked by the heathen. At Peking they receive lots of valuable presents from the Emperor in return for the few things they bring, an ivory couch being among them.

We went through the city from east to west, passing out of the west gate. A small fort, with a garrison of braves, keeps watch and ward over this part of the crumbling city walls, which are of mud, and which once had a parapet of brick-work, most of which has now disappeared. We commenced to ascend rather stiffly on leaving the city, and afterwards very stiffly, the great Man-tien-men Pass. I have often noticed that the whisky dealers in these northern provinces always have a wooden cross, set into a wreath of immortelles, at their shop-doors as a sign, and writing about the business is inscribed on the cross. I think it was at Hsien Hsien that I first noticed that particular sign, where the famous whisky is made for exportation to Sz-chuan and other parts. Some of the wreaths are two or three feet in diameter, and generally made of yellow papers. I have also noticed at this place that sacrifices are offered to idols, fresh blood being spilt on the door-sills and altars of the temples, and fowls' feathers stuck all over the fronts of some altars. We were in luck this morning, a wedding party going on ahead of us. The bride, riding in a red chair, appeared to be a pretty girl. Two married women followed behind to give her away; they were on horse-back, and we had a good look at each other as we passed. One was a good-looking young woman, dressed in plain clothes; the other an ugly-looking one, dressed in fancy scarlet and sky-blue, and her face daubed all over with whitening, etc. Some of the mountains were decorated with rocky, rough, and rugged peaks, points and pinnacles, and some fine clumps of trees here and there. At 1 p.m. we reached the famous Mountain Pass called the Fung-lin, and Nan-tien Mên, where is a small temple and archway, with several tablets, etc. and where a wag has inscribed the following well-known saying, *Li T'ien i chih wu* or "One foot five distant from heaven."

TONQUIN.

We have received information from Haiphong that the French made a reconnaissance on the 18th September from Hanoi and found the country in front evacuated by the Chinese as far as the river Dai. The entrenchments at Phu-hai were found to be intact but entirely deserted. After searching among them the troops discovered the heads of thirty-five Frenchmen, and among them that of the late Commandant Rivière, which was the only one recognisable. It is intended to have poor Rivière's head embalmed and sent to France.

It is believed that the Chinese and Black Flags evacuated these positions because they found them, from a military point of view, untenable, and therefore very wisely fell back upon a stronger position.

The Yellow Flag corps under Captain Georges has been disbanded, the Commissioner-General being disinclined to employ and Chinese as soldiers. They will be replaced by a contingent of Catholic Tonquinese, who, if poorer fighting material, are more trusted by Monsieur Harmand than the Chinese.

Monsieur Harmand, the French Commissioner-General in Tonquin, has authorised the correspondent of the *Standard* to telegraph to Europe that the Annamite Government has concluded an arrangement with the Black Flags to cease opposition to the French operations in Tonquin.—*Daily Press*.

Haiphong, 28th September.

Since my last letter the Yellow Flag corps has been disbanded, and the greater part of the men under Mr. Georges' command have returned to Haiphong.

The *Saigon* brought a reinforcement the other day of 500 men. About 3,000 more are expected to arrive on or about 15th October.

The Black Flags have retired from Hanoi and are now again encamped in Sontay and to the North of that place.

In the last engagement Mr. Lay Wing Fook got wounded in the leg and his son was killed. Monsieur Harmand has, I am told, put a price of \$2,000 on the head of Mr. Lay Wing Fook, payable to any one who will secure him dead or alive.

The water in the river is still very high, not, however, too high, nor yet too low for navigation, and the weather is getting splendidly cool. The thermometer stands 19 degrees Réaumur to-day. I should imagine the poor soldiers must welcome the change with delight; they must have suffered very much from the heat.

This morning an expedition set out from here, for the purpose, I am told, of catching the pirates near the Elephant Mountain, which I have mentioned on a previous occasion. These pirates are said to number about 1,000 strong, and are pillaging the neighbouring villages. The expedition had to return, however, owing to the heavy rains setting in and making the roads impracticable.

An Annamite Ambassador has arrived from Hué, and will make a tour of inspection, with the Commissioner-General, of the regions so far brought into subjection.

To-morrow morning an expedition, consisting of 550 men and artillery, will leave here in the steamer *Ruri Maru* under the command of Colonels Bichot and Badens, who came down from Hanoi purposely to take command of this force. The *Ruri Maru* will be accompanied by the gunboat *Carabine* and some sloops, I believe. I hear—though this movement is kept a strict secret—that the destination of the expedition is Bac-ninh, and that a similar force will leave Hanoi simultaneously, to capture the place.—*Daily Press Corr.*

According to the information furnished by all those who took part in the operations of the 15th August and 1st September, there is no resemblance between the bearing of the Chinese now fighting against

the French and the Black Flags who have hitherto been met. Their unanimous conviction is that they have now to deal with regular Chinese troops, well disciplined, well armed, amply supplied with stores, and differing entirely from the bands of robbers recruited haphazard which formerly constituted the Black Flag force.—*Saigon Independent*.

17th October.

Since my last very little of interest has occurred here. Bac-ninh was not taken, because the French found it was too strongly fortified. Heavy guns were mounted—Krupp guns, it is said. Hanoi and Haiphong are quiet, but the Chinese are in their old positions and hold Fuhai, etc., again. I hear that M. Harmand has telegraphed for more troops, although before he thought he could do without any additional reinforcements. Political affairs are, I think, and the majority here hold the same opinion, concentrating in China. Most people believe a war with China inevitable. There are rumours of an attack on Haiphong in a couple of days, but I do not credit them. There were two Black Flag men here a few days ago. They came to purchase provisions, such as salt-fish, etc. They said they did not believe in an attack on Haiphong, at least so long as they were without orders to that effect from Canton. I am sorry to say I had only a glimpse of them. I would have been glad to interview them. Troops are as anxiously looked for as ever. There is so much talk about here, and so many contradictory statements, that it is little use paying any attention to what is said. There is one point of interest, which has been discussed. In the event of war between France and China, where will the French get coal and provisions for their gunboats here and their squadron in China waters? International law, I presume, would forbid their being supplied from Hongkong or other British colonies.

Work on the roads at Hanoi is progressing favourably.

19th October.

Admiral Courbet is expected to-day, and so are the reinforcements from France. Some alarm is felt here lest the place should be attacked, it being reported that over 1,500 pirates are outside waiting an opportunity. All the troops are at Hanoi, and also the gunboats, but we can no doubt defend ourselves should the pirates venture to trouble us.

Since writing the above I have heard that Admiral Courbet will land to-night with about 1,000 men and proceed to Hanoi. They are now landing field pieces from the men-of-war. It is expected the Admiral will make a grand attack on Bac-ninh in a few days.—*Daily Press*.

We learn, from a letter received this morning (22nd) from one of our correspondents at Haiphong per s.s. *Salle*, that the residents at that port are greatly alarmed at the prospect of an expected attack on the town by an organized band of pirates, said to number 1,200 men, who are at present encamped within twelve miles of Haiphong. This band is reported to be commanded by two mandarins who were recently in the French service, and who had been sent to demand the submission of the pirates, but who appear to have thrown off their allegiance to the French authorities, and to have been installed in command of the bandit force. The present garrison of Haiphong is very much reduced in numbers, but all preparations that could be made for defence have been made. The sentries have been doubled at every point, an additional gunboat has been sent down from Hanoi, the gunboat *Carabine* has been sent back to her old station abreast of the blockhouse at the extremity of the native town, and the *Drac*, which arrived from Saigon on the morning of the 17th inst., has been anchored off the Consulate. A

report is also current that a company of marine infantry have received orders to proceed from Hanoi, to reinforce the garrison of Haiphong. The arrival of the new reinforcements from France is anxiously awaited, and it was expected that a portion of them would reach Haiphong on Saturday or Sunday last. Admiral Courbet was to leave for Hanoi on the 17th, as it was believed that the Black Flags and their allies would shortly assume the offensive, the reported treaty made with them by M. Harmand, through the Annamite officials, having apparently ended in smoke. The threatened attack on Haiphong would probably be made during the night, and the residents would appear, from our correspondent's letter, to be looking forward with some dread to the dark nights now coming on. — *China Mail*.

CANTON.

The removal of Dias, the Portuguese watchman, to Macao in the *Tamaya* on Friday last, has given the Cantonese rowdies another cause for dissatisfaction, and still further aggravated the hostile feelings towards foreigners. Immediately it became known that the *Tamaya* had departed, rumours of a very wild description were set in circulation. Another attack is to be made on the *frankies*, and the whole massacred. Of course this has come to nothing, but as showing the deep-seated hostility to foreigners that is felt by certain portions of the native community, it may be mentioned that meetings were held in various parts of the city on Friday and Saturday last with object of devising measures to carry into execution the scheme of vengeance which some undoubtedly entertain. The meetings of Friday were very sparsely attended, but those of Saturday were well counteracted. What was done, of course, is somewhat uncertain. It is to be hoped that the presence of the gunboats has induced the agitators to abandon any intention they may had of inflicting injury on the hated foreigners. We must charitably suppose as these proceedings took place unknown to the Viceroy and his subordinates.

Besides this rumour, there were several other stories being retailed by the Chinese connected with the departure of the *Tamaya*; and if it were for nothing more than to show the spirit in which the Chinese view matters, they are worth producing. One was that the gunboat was to be fired at when she reached the Bogue Forts; another that she had been surrounded by Chinese gunboats on the way down, and a third that the *Chen-to*, which left her anchorage at Shameen at half-past eight on Friday morning, four and a half hours later than the *Tamaya*, had gone in pursuit of her.

The Maharajah of Johore arrived here on Saturday in the *Hankow*, and returns to Hongkong by the same steamer this morning.

I hear that the soldiers in the city are very indignant at the present moment on account of having received no pay for some time past. The Viceroy, in order to try and soothe the men's indignation, ordered each man to receive the munificent sum of 100 cash! The treasurer refuses to pay a copper without first having an order from the Emperor to do so. This order is long in coming and in consequence, a number of soldiers have deserted.

From one who is well-informed on the present state of the Chinese matter, I learn that the native authorities are very much concerned regarding the dissatisfaction which exists among the troops. The officials say that a large portion of the soldiery will side with the mob if another outbreak takes place.

The men who are now guarding Shameen are a kind of militia, who were first called out after the burning of the Temple of Longevity by a mob over a year ago. They

had been engaged doing duty at that place until the present change took place.

New premises are being constructed on the river side, about 300 to 400 yards below the Hongkong steamer wharf, for the Telegraph Company. This place will be much easier of access to Europeans than the quarters at present occupied by the Company. A portion of the new premises are to be set apart, I hear, for the use of the promoters of the Company which is to prospect for minerals on Lung Tin Island.

I yesterday saw about a dozen old junks of the largest capacity lying off the lower part of the river, entirely dismantled. These are kept in readiness to be taken down the river, loaded with stones and sunk at the old barriers. — *China Mail* Cor.

22nd October.

CAIRO.

The following extract is from the *Egyptian Gazette*, and will no doubt interest our readers:—

On Friday, Sept. 14th, Sir Edward Malet, K.C.B., laid the first stone of the Chaplaincy at Cairo. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a large gathering of the English residents, including Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.S.I., Sir Benson Maxwell, Colonel Scott Moncrieff, Colonel Duncan, Mr. Borg. C. Coar, Professor Sheldon Amos, Mr. T. Kelly, Mr. E. A. Floyer, Dr. Grant Bey, Du Port Bey, Wilson Bey, Mr. E. Crewe, Churchwarden of All Saints' Church, Mr. Carey, Mr. Marshall Hewat, Mr. Peake, Mr. Allen, etc., and a number of ladies, assembled in the Church Ground.

Dean Butcher, in his robes, read suitable verses from the 127th and 125th and 90th psalms. Mr. Kelly, Treasurer of All Saints' Church, requested Sir Edward Malet to lay the stone, which, after the preliminaries had been arranged under the direction of Wilson Bey, he did in due form. Dean Butcher then said:

"My dear Sir Edward Malet, I thank you very heartily for kindly laying the Foundation Stone of this House. It was in my Deanery, in far off China, that I first made your acquaintance, and from that day to this you have shown me unvarying kindness. Whether I shall ever enter upon the tenancy of this house I know not. In this changeable world we are only certain that we have no certainty. But I think that the future clergymen who have to work in Cairo, will thank you for what you have done. I will not detain you longer except to ask God's blessing on the work of to-day."

The Dean then read a Collect and the company dispersed.

Mr. Marshall Hewat is the architect who has prepared the plan of the Chaplaincy, which strikes us as very appropriate.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

September 13th.—(1) A Memorial from the Governor-General of the Hukuang provinces and the Governor of Hupei reporting the final settlement of a long standing feud between two families in the Hanyang District called respectively Hsiao and Chou. The attention of the Memorialists was specially directed to this matter by an Imperial Decree, issued in the early part of the year at the instance of the Censor Ch'en Ch'i-t'ai, and calling upon the Memorialists to take measures to repress the continued fights between the two clans and to lay the cause of their contention to rest. The bone of contention between the two families in question lay in the disputed possession of certain fishing right inherited by both parties over a lake in the District in question. The quarrels that this gave rise to culminated some four years ago in the murder of one of the parties who had been trespassing on water claimed by

the other family. The Governor of Hunan directed the Magistrate at the time to go into the cause of the dispute, and that officer laid down certain boundary limits within which each family was to fish. The arrangement was accepted by them and worked satisfactorily until the close of last year, when, the boundary mark having been submerged in consequence of a rise in the water, some of the Chou family trespassed on the Hsiao family's water, and they began to fight, one of the latter being killed in the struggle. The murderer absconded, and the acting magistrate having failed to effect his capture, was denounced. Upon receipt of the decree above referred to, the Memorialist sent a special agent to co-operate with the acting Magistrate in settling the cause of dispute, and they found that there was no other ground of quarrel between the two families than the murder of a member of one by the other, and this was to be set at rest by the arrest of the murderer. Meanwhile, the parties being satisfied with the boundary limits laid down for them some time ago, these were made more conspicuous by higher land-marks, and maps being drawn up, each family entered into a bond to remain within the limits therein assigned to them.

(2) Chin Shun, the Governor of Ili, and Commander-in-Chief of Chinese Turkestan, reports that in the summer of last year some 3,000 Khirgis families from the north-eastern portion of Ili, under charge of a chieftain, came with their tents and belongings and tendered their allegiance. The Memorialist in accordance with the treaty recently concluded, distinctly told them that under this treaty they could be sent into Russian territory and become Russian subjects, or settle upon Chinese territory and become Chinese subjects, the choice being left entirely with them; and, as has been reported to His Majesty, the Russian authorities were communicated with on the subject. The Memorialist would humbly observe that these Khirgis, known as the *Hei tsai* 'Hasaks', originally came under the control of the Assistant Governor at Tarbagatai, and he accordingly wrote to Hsi Lun, who holds that office, to send officers to take them over and locate them; but the Assistant Governor replied in due course that he had no ground upon which to settle them. These Khirgis being in a state of poverty, and having come to tender their allegiance, it seemed to the Memorialist inexpedient to place any obstacle in the way of their evidently sincere desire to approach the confines of civilisation. He accordingly told them that they might, for the time being, pasture their flocks on the northern slopes of the Pototala range, placing them under the control of the Commandant of the Ch'ahac forces, he being in the nearest proximity to them. By old custom, it has been the rule to appoint some chiefs of the Hasaks or Baruts of Ili who display any capacity for the office, *Ahalak'ochi* (Countrollers?) with buttons of any grade between the 2nd and 5th ranks and a peacock's feather. The chieftains of the above-mentioned *Hei tsai* Hasaks having now given twelve months' proof of the sincerity of their submission, and those in authority over them having kept the tribe from disorderly acts, the Memorialist has sent for their chieftain, Akopayiko by name, and others, and rewarded them. It is his intention to confer upon all these individuals the title of *Ahalak'ochi* in order to strengthen their influence over the members of the tribe, and to the minor chieftains he has made presents of tea and cloth, accompanying the gift with an admonition to confine their aspirations to the feeding of their flocks and to be careful to avoid getting into mischief. They one and all beat their heads upon the ground, and were loud in their praises of the Imperial benevolence, their joy knowing no bounds. Seeing that their gratitude is manifestly sincere, the Memorialist ven-

tures to suggest that the chieftain Sasapoliti Akopyai, and two others should have the title of *Ahalakochi* bestowed upon them, and be invested by His Majesty with buttons of the third grade and the peacock's feather.—Granted by Rescript.

September 14th.—(1) A Decree ordering a further donation of Tls. 50,000 to be sent by the Board of Revenue to the Governor General Li Hung-chang, for distribution amongst the sufferers by flood in his jurisdiction, His Majesty being afraid that the grants already made will be insufficient to meet the distress. Should more funds still be required, Li Hung-chang is authorised to draw on the provincial treasury from any sums that he considers best.

(2) A Decree ordering steps to be taken for the immediate capture of one Ma Hsing-lien, a Secretary of the Grand Secretariat, who, being under orders to be interrogated by the Board of Punishments, was found to have absconded when sent for by that office.

(3) The Governor-General Li Hung-chang submits a return of the duties collected by the Tientsin native customs during the year ended on the 23rd of May last. This customs establishment is assessed as follows:

Regular Assessment	40,464 0.0.0
Porterage allowance for carriage of copper	7,692.3.1.3
Surplus assessment	30,000 0.0.0
Maintenance contribution to Boards, and expenses of establishment.....	12,820.8.1.0
Total.....	90,971.2.3

To this must be added a supplementary contribution to the Imperial Household of 12,380.8.1.0

Grand Total.....103,357 9.3.3

The present Customs Taotai has collected during the year under review the sum of Tls. 102,715, which leaves a deficit of Tls. 642 on the contribution to the Imperial Household. This sum he has made good himself. The Memorialist gives the Customs Taotai great credit for being able to show such satisfactory returns, as the revenue of the native Customs at Tientsin is annually decreasing by reason of the universal employment of Transit Passes, by native and foreign merchants alike, in the conveyance of foreign goods inland, a practice which benefits the foreign Customs at the expense of the native.

September 15th.—The major portion of this day's Gazette is occupied with a report of the damage done to the buildings forming the Imperial summer retreat at Jê hole, and the works connected with the Wu-liu river, during the recent heavy rains. With the exception of a short Memorial from Tso Tsung-t'ang, applying for permission to cashier and place upon his trial a certain *yün ch'ü yün*, or noble of the 9th degree, for accidentally shooting a soldier under his command during rifle drill, the remainder of the issue is composed of formal reports.

September 16th.—(1) A Decree directing the dismissal from office of a certain compiler of the *Han-lin Yüan*, who, having gone into mourning for a parent at his native place in Chékiang, was supplied by the Governor of that province with the usual letter to the Board on his return to Peking. This letter was dated the 11th of the 4th moon, the very day upon which the said compiler presented it at the *Han-lin Yüan*, showing beyond all manner of doubt that it had been post-dated. Besides the sentence of dismissal passed upon the compiler, the Magistrate of his District, the Financial Commissioner at the time, and Mei Ch'ü-chao, who was then Governor of the province but is now cashiered, are to lose one step of commutative rank with the obligation of transfer to another post. An Acting Vice-President of the Board of Civil Office at the time in

also punished with a similar mark of disapprobation.

(2) A Memorial from the Court of Censors praying His Majesty to give orders for the establishment of a regular office, conducted under fixed rules, to undertake the revision of the *Hui Tien*, or Collected Institutes of the Dynasty. This work, they venture to remind His Majesty, was commenced in the 23rd year of K'ang Hsi, and was revised in the 2nd year of Yung Ch'eng, the 12th year of Ch'ien Lung and the 6th year of Chia Ch'ing. Editions were published in the 7th year of K'ang Hsi, the 9th year of Yung Ch'eng, the 18th year of Ch'ien Lung, and the 17th year of Chia Ch'ing, showing an average of about ten years between the issue of each edition; and on each occasion a special revision office was established. No record of the enactments and experiences of their Sacred Majesties; since the date of the last issue quoted, that is, during four successive reigns, has since been compiled, which led to an application some time since from Prince Ch'un for a revision of the whole work. This was followed by a suggestion on the part of the Grand Secretariat that orders should first be issued to all Yamens in Peking, large and small, to go carefully through all their records since the eighteenth year of Chia Ch'ing, three years being allowed for the task in the case of the larger offices, and two for the smaller ones. On the completion of this task it was proposed to apply to His Majesty to open a regular Revision Office for the compilation of a new edition, and the scheme, having been laid before His late Majesty, was approved of in the 12th year of T'ung Chih. Ten years having now elapsed, the limit of time allowed to the public offices for setting their papers in order has expired several times over, and it is only in some instances that these offices have compiled lists of their statutes and regulations. Unless therefore, an office be established for the special charge of this matter, the Memorialists see no possibility of bringing the work to a completion. When the advisability of establishing an institution of this description was suggested in the reign of Chia Ch'ing, it was at the same time pointed out to His Majesty that the "Collected Institutes" was a work by which the Court was bound in its conduct of affairs of state, and that, as the edition then in use was dated fifty years before, some measures should be enforced to secure promptitude in the compilation of a second one. On the present occasion, the time that has to be reviewed extends over a period of more than sixty years, and the selection or rejection of matter for publication will, necessarily, be a more difficult task than it was with the revisions of Ch'ien Lung and Chia Ch'ing. So far it has not been decided who is to be entrusted with the general supervision of the work of revision, or even where the revision office is to stand, and meanwhile archives and papers accumulate from day to day, which must unavoidably get scattered and lost, whilst the perfunctory spirit that these delays engender must inevitably lead to mistakes and omissions when the revision actually does take place. In conclusion the Memorialists would pray His Majesty to call upon the Grand Secretaries and nine Chief Ministries of State to assemble once more in Council, and appoint a Director-General of a Revision Office and deputy with the necessary staff, who shall be instructed to consider rules under which the institution is to be conducted. For Decree see Gazette of 3rd September.

September 17th.—(1) The Governor-General of Szechuen reports that he has succeeded in abolishing a fertile source of oppression and extortion that has existed in the province since the early years of the reign of T'ung Chih under the name of *Fu Ma Chü*, or offices for the supply of messengers and horses for the public service. These institutions were a necessity during

the period of rebellion in Szechuen and the adjoining provinces, in order to meet the demands for transport and conveyance of messages, which could only be supplied by forced levies of services or money from the people. With the cessation of military operations these institutions should have been abolished; but the officials found them so convenient a source for supplying funds to meet their social exigencies and private wants, the gentry in charge of them also making a rich harvest out of the unfortunate people, many of whom had to pay three and four times the authorised amount of charges, that they were very loth to part with their perquisites, though efforts were made to reduce the tax by the Governor-General. This was the state of things when the Memorialist came to the province six years ago. Complaints of extortion on the part of the *Fu Ma Chü* were continually being made, and the grievance under which the people lay so excited his compassion, that he ordered the total abolition of the institution, making a partial exception in favour of certain main routes to the provincial capital from the north and south, and on the high road to Tibet. On these lines of travel he only permitted a very large reduction of the levy that was formerly made, and he has satisfied himself that the prohibition in other parts of the province has been obeyed, by sending secret agents to see. Fearing lest, in the lapse of time, this institution should again be revived by the officials and gentry, on one pretext or another, the Memorialist would humbly suggest the expediency of giving permanent effect to the prohibition now in force by ordering the Board to place the fact on record, making the levy of any such impost by the local official a punishable offence, and also holding the Governor-General and Financial Commissioner responsible as well.—Rescript: Let the Board concerned take note.

(2) The Governor of Shêng Ching reports the conclusion of the usual summer patrol of the Korean frontier, for the purpose of ejecting squatters. As the regulation provides that of the four patrols annually made, two, viz: the summer and autumn one, shall be conducted in concert with Korean officials, the Memorialist on the present occasion wrote to the Board of Ceremonies at Moukden asking them to communicate with the King of Corea and call upon him to send an officer to join the Chinese official in the survey, which was held on the 5th of June. The Korean official at the conclusion of the inspection handed to the Chinese authority, a Lieutenant in charge of the garrison at Yi-chou, a written acknowledgment of the tranquillity of the frontier, stamped with an official seal.

Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kian-se Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 22nd October, 1883, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present.—Messrs. A. Myburgh (Chairman), J. S. Ezekiel, C. J. Holliday, P. G. Hubbe, M. Kalb, R. Mackenzie, G. J. Morrison, A. C. Westall, and the Secretary.

Charges by Waterworks' Company.—As previously arranged, Messrs. A. McLeod and J. W. Hart attend the Meeting on behalf of the Waterworks' Company, in order to give such explanation regarding the questions that have arisen between the Council and the Company, as will render recourse to arbitration unnecessary.

After hearing from them the views of the Company upon the various points about which there is a difference of opinion, it is decided that the Council shall take them into consideration at their next meeting, then address the Waterworks' Company.

Messrs. McLeod and Hart then retire.

RETURN OF ANIMALS KEPT AT THE NATIVE DAIRY.
Shanghai, 22nd October, 1883.

Locality of Dairy.	
Hongkong B 780	No. 1
Broadway No. 2	No. 2
" " No. 3	No. 3
Lee Hongkew	No. 4
Woonung Road	No. 5
Siuza Village	No. 6
Peking Dairy	No. 7
Tai-hoo Dairy	No. 8
French Road to Cemetery	No. 9
Xuen-sung	No. 10
Pan-sien-joh (South)	No. 11
Near Ningpo Joss House (Aping)	No. 12
Overweg's Bridge	No. 13
Overweg's Bungalow	No. 14
Kien-kang	No. 15
Zee	No. 16
Pai-sien-joh.	No. 17
Total	

RETURN OF GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE—FOREIGN.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the accounts, as submitted by the Honorary Treasurer, should be passed. He pointed out that there was a debit balance of \$524.78, which, however, the Committee hoped to reduce during the current year. \$278.11 was, however, the lowest amount to which they

could expect to reduce it, and as they could not go on with debit balance, a motion would be brought forward to meet the difficulty.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Rawson and adopted unanimously.

Mr. COMINS, Honorary Secretary of the Club, then moved a resolution to the effect that the annual subscription should be \$15, payable on the 1st April, instead of \$10, payable on the 1st May.

The CHAIRMAN said the extra money was needed to meet the deficit and to provide for the returfing of the ground and other necessary improvements. After one or two years they would probably be able to reduce the subscription again.

Mr. LATHAM moved as an amendment that the subscription should be raised to \$15 for those members who played lawn-tennis or football or both. He did not think that those who went in only for athletic sports ought to pay as much as the others.

Mr. SULLIVAN contended that such a system would be inconvenient, as it would be a very disagreeable task to prevent a member of the Club from playing football or lawn-tennis on the ground that he paid the lower subscription.

The CHAIRMAN opposed the amendment on the ground that the Club had been formed for the express purpose of amalgamating the different sports of Shanghai, so that members, by paying an amalgamated subscription, might be able to practise any kind of athletic sport they pleased.

Mr. D. JACKSON thought if they raised the subscription they would deter new members from joining the Club. He suggest a whip-round to meet the deficit.

Mr. SMITH seconded Mr. Latham's amendment, but on a division it was rejected by a large majority. The original motion was then carried.

Mr. E.A. FABRIS then moved that in the opinion of the meeting it was desirable for this Club to amalgamate, if possible, with the Gymnasium Club. He said the subscription to the Gymnasium was \$10, and the subscription to the Athletic Club was now \$15; but he thought if the two were amalgamated the expenses could be covered by a subscription of \$16, \$17 or \$18. He thought an amalgamation was very desirable, and he asked the meeting to express an opinion to that effect. If they deemed it desirable, the Gymnasium Club would then hold a meeting, and if they also desired amalgamation a joint meeting of the two Clubs would be held for the purpose of uniting them.

Mr. CALLOWAY seconded the motion, and it was carried with a few dissentients.

The CHAIRMAN then announced, amid cheers, that Mr. J.M.E. Machado had won the Lawn-tennis Handicap. He proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Moss for his gift of a cup. The motion was carried amid cheers.

The CHAIRMAN also mentioned that Mr. Sampson had presented the Club with a cheque for \$30 for a prize. He moved a vote of thanks to that gentleman, which was carried.

On the motion of BURGOYNE, the thanks of the Club were also accorded to Messrs. Lester, Wheelock, Starkey, Groom and other gentlemen who at various times had presented the Club with prizes.

The following were then elected the Officers and Committee of the Club for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. Starkey; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Comins; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Mur; Committee, Messrs. Rawson, Fabris, Sullivan, Wade, Beuermann and Rice.

Votes of thanks were then accorded to Mr. Burgoyne, the ex-Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Comins, the present Secretary, and the Chairman; and the meeting then terminated.

REPORT.

For seasons 1882-83 and 1883-84 to date, &c.

The most sceptical aesthete can now no longer doubt that the Shanghai Athletic Club has taken a firm lease of life, has earned the popular goodwill, and has developed into a solid and vigorous reality.

Three Athletic Sports have been held—on 12th November, 1881, 24th and 25th April, 1882, and 16th April, 1883; and an Autumn Meeting is now advertised for 10th November next.

The entries to all sports have been good, amounting to \$463 in all. The number and quality of our Shanghai Athletes is also good, but the rough, slippery and uneven state of the running track, &c., has been much against good records; W. H. Campbell's 100 yards from scratch in 10½ seconds has been the only really first class record.

Owing to the great liberality of almost all classes of Shanghai residents, and the cheering support of the ladies, the Club has been able, not only to give at each sports, very handsome prizes for all important events, but also treat its members very liberally ("take one consideration with another") in such other games as Lawn Tennis, Football, Rounders, Schlackbal, Foot paper-chases, &c.

But the sad conviction is forced upon us—that these—for the members, so sunny days, of little to pay and plenty to get,—those tranquil joys of idle grumbling at microscopic evils, so dear to the average Britisher,—are now in danger of becoming but sweet memories of the past; and this owing solely to the sordid inexpensibility of the evanescent Mexican.

The entrance fee to the Club is \$2, and the annual subscription only \$10. Out of these "Widows' Mites," we have to pay as follows: to the rapacious Akew, Tls. 540, simply for keeping the ground in order; to rent Tls. 120, to printing, &c., say \$150; then we have to keep a number of small boys for Tennis players, to provide Tennis nets, a few, and balls in untold dozens, also a tidy few footballs; to pay for about ½ of the prizes at the sports, and furthermore to conjure up a reserve against a cloud of galling trifles.

With a Club of 120 active members, it is impossible to properly provide for all these items out of a yearly subscription of only \$10.

Members must call to mind, that whilst such similar Institutions, as the Cricket, and old Base Ball Clubs charge or charged Tls. 15 and \$14 respectively, for their few months' flutter, yet here have we been pegging away, both in winter and summer, from year's end to year's end, on a modest \$10.

The heavy debit balance against the Club of \$524.10 at the end of 1882-83, should therefore astonish no one, if he also considers the enormous preliminary expenses of fencing, railing, ditching, bridging, shed building, &c., which under the heading of "Akew's account, extraordinary expenses," amounted in 1882-83 to Tls. 229.71 and \$152.43 or say \$467.10 in all. These monuments of Mr. Akew's architectural genius are in all in good order, and though costing a lot of money, are undoubtedly well and solidly constructed.

Turning to the account current and estimate for 1883-84, it is pleasant to note that the absence of these extraordinary expenses, will (failing any further alterations) reduce the debit balance to about \$278 by 31st March, 1884.

At first sight, it would appear that the increase in the number of members, (from 104 to say 122) and the probabilities of ensnaring 10 more, will be instrumental in bringing about this happy result; but where the rub comes is in this little fact, that when the Club was started, many large hearted but bald headed gentlemen became members, not so much with the view of getting a fair *quid pro quo* of fun and exercise for their individual selves, as of giving a fair start to a healthy and useful

institution. Consequently, during the first year, we were quite happy with about 4 Lawn Tennis nets, and 6 cherubs. But the members now joining are young, active men, fond of tennis and other expensive amusements, and now we are actually grumbled at for only providing 7 nets and 14 to 16 small boys. Thus it is plain that the present increase of members, though a consummation devoutly to be thankful for, has not yet been of any service in improving the financial position of the Club.

The reason of this is plain enough. The subscriptions do not cover the expense; and with a really active Club, they never will; if kept at \$10 per annum.

Up to date, our sports have been most cheerfully and liberally supported by the whole Shanghai community, and for this we most sincerely thank them; but a too fatuous trust to this precarious income, is neither fair nor wise, and a too vigorous working of the oracle, may result in killing the goose that laid the golden eggs (humbly begging the pardons of our noble patrons for comparing them to that leathery but sagacious bird).

It seems to be the general wish of the Club, that next year, we should have at least 12 nets and 30 small boys. This will cost as follows:—5 first class nets, say \$40; and 30 boys at \$2.50 per month, for 7 months—\$525, or \$565 in all. Of course the Club would not pay for the whole 30 boys; but even if we succeeded in ramming 10 chubby little urchins down the throat of our exorbitant contractor (instead of the 7 at present supplied by him), yet he would be sure to take it out of us in a heap of unconsidered trifles; and there is nothing so expressly calculated to upset the bile of a much-enduring Committee, as having, either to patiently endure, or laboriously disintegrate, this semi-intangible species of chopped cherubim account.

What we must do is very evident. We must raise the subscriptions for active members.

The Committee therefore recommend the passing of the resolution, already posted at the pavilion. "That the annual subscription be \$15 per annum, payable in advance on 1st April."

Everything being considered, the S.A.C. will, even then, be by far the cheapest amusement in Shanghai, and extra funds will enable us to quickly wipe off our debit balance, and also lay by money for some of the following much needed alterations.

1.—*Returfing the whole ground*, to do away with the nasty clover, and the many inequalities of the ground, which at present debar us from any great excellence, either in Athletics or Tennis.

2.—*Changing the position of the bar*, to the back of the open middle space, between the 2 rooms of the pavilion, and turning the present bar room into an extra dressing room. This is much needed, owing to the present scarcity of locker accommodation, &c.

3.—*To lay a water pipe to the ground*. If the subscription is raised, next year we shall have at least 12 Tennis nets, and 2 Athletic meetings. The expense, trouble and time wasted in keeping the grass fresh, and the ground level, would be greatly lessened by the use of a waterpipe and a few lengths of hose.

The committee also favour the wish, expressed by many members, that this Club should amalgamate with the gymnasium; but unless we decide to improve our financial position, we cannot overlook the fact, that it can only be by a generous sacrifice to public utility, that a rich Club like the gymnasium, could agree to ally with us;—at least at present.

And now a word or two to the members of the old Football Club. We all know that some of your members voted against the fusion of your club and the S.A.C.; but the amalgamation having once been made, any unnecessary friction is a matter for serious regret.

The general committee of the S.A.C. earnestly desire to consult the wishes of the Football players in forming a proper Football sub-committee, and will honestly do their best to forward the interests of the game.

In common fairness, football men should not forget, that in the 5 winter months, the S.A.C. pay as follows—to Akew Tls. 120—to rent say Tls. 50—to drinks say (as paid last year) \$39.33,—to football \$30.75 These items amount to about \$290 in all, and are incurred almost entirely for football.

It is the sincere and lively desire of the members and committee of the S.A.C. that you wandering sheep should return to your mutton, and then we will cherish you. So, like good fellows, attend the general meeting on 29th inst., get re-elected on the spot, and work off your humours in a hearty scrimmage.

C. COMINS,
Hon. Sec. S.A.C.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

The tenth ordinary meeting of the Union Insurance Society was held at the Company's office, Hongkong, on Saturday 20th instant, the Hon. P. Ryrie (Chairman) presiding.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the report we are met to pass to-day has been in your hands now for some time. It has not been our custom to read it at these meetings, and I would propose that it be taken as read. You will see that it is a favourable one. The accounts for the year 1882 may now be considered almost as closed, and with a favourable result. When we look at the report for the first half of 1883, I think you will see that so far the society has worked well under the new constitution. The amount which the Directors recommend to be carried to the reserve fund to make it up to \$500,000, will also, we hope, be satisfactory to you. It is a great object of the Society to have its reserve made up to a respectable figure; and we now have a reserve fund double the amount of our paid-up capital. The Directors think it is highly desirable that this should be so, and I hope the meeting will confirm the action of the Board. It may possibly not be so satisfactory to some of the shareholders that such a large amount should be added to the reserve at once, but they must remember that they will eventually reap the benefit of it. The Directors do not propose to devote such a large proportion of the profits to increasing the reserve in future. If any shareholder has any questions to ask respecting the report, I shall be happy to answer them.

No questions being asked, the CHAIRMAN proposed that the report be adopted and the accounts passed.

Mr. HENDERSON seconded.
Carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. DALRYMPLE, seconded by Mr. WEMYSS, the election of Mr. Gullow to the board in room of Mr. HOPPIUS, who has left the colony, was confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN—Two members of the board retire by rotation at this meeting but offer themselves for re-election, as you see by the report. I beg to propose the re-election of Messrs. Sassoon and MacEwen.

Mr. JACKSON seconded.
Carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Sassoon, seconded by Mr. REINERS, Messrs. J. H. Cox and A. Wemyss were re-elected auditors.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, I have to inform you the dividend warrants will be issued on Monday. I thank you very much

for your attendance to-day, and also the shareholders generally for their support.

Mr. JACKSON—Gentlemen, I don't think we ought to allow such a splendid report as we have had placed before us to-day to pass by without a few words. I am sure the shareholders generally will be delighted with the result and I think their thanks are due to the Directors, the Secretary, and the staff for their good services. Mr. Jones will go North shortly, Mr. Ede resuming his appointment here. We all owe Mr. Jones our gratitude, and I am perfectly sure he will get it. He has worked indefatigably for the society's good since he has been in Hongkong. I can say that from experience, and I am in a position to know a good deal of what is going on here. I am sure Mr. Jones has done his very best for us (Applause).

Mr. JONES—Mr. JACKSON and gentlemen, I am extremely obliged to you on behalf of the London and Shanghai managers, the staff generally, and myself, for the very kind manner in which you have spoken of our services; it will be a stimulus to us to endeavour to help to make the Society in the future what it has been for nearly the past half century, namely, one of the most successful institutions of its kind, perhaps in the world. I thank you very much.—Daily Press.

Report.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the second ordinary general meeting of the Canton Insurance Office, Limited, to be held at the Office of the General Agents, on Wednesday, 31st October, 1883, at noon:—

The General Agents and Consulting Committee have now the pleasure of laying before the Shareholders the final Accounts for the year 1882 and an open statement of the present year's working to the 30th September.

The profit on the Working Account of 1882, after providing for all outstanding claims, is \$228,166.49, out of which the sum of \$173,166.49 has already been paid for Dividend of 10 per cent. to shareholders, and 10 per cent. Bonus to all Contributors of Premia. The balance of \$55,000, it has been decided to place to the credit of Reserve Fund, which course it is hoped will meet with general approval.

The estimated profit to 30th September, on the Working Account of the present year, after making allowance for all known Losses, Claims, Commission and Charges, is \$667,370.26, a result which will doubtless give general satisfaction.

Consulting Committee.—Under Section 15 of the Articles of Association, five members have to be appointed to serve with the Chairman on the Consulting Committee, during the ensuing financial year, and the present members, Messrs. Ryrie, Dalrymple, Sassoon, Bottomley, and Darby, being willing to act until the next Annual Meeting, offer themselves for re-election accordingly.

Auditors.—Mr. Coxon is at present absent from the Colony, but as he is expected here at an early date in the ensuing year, the General Agents and Consulting Committee have much pleasure in recommending that this gentleman and Mr. A. P. MacEwen be re-elected as Auditors to the Company. Owing to the former gentleman's absence, the accounts now presented have been audited by Mr. G. S. Coxon in conjunction with Mr. A. P. MacEwen.

JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1883.

Amusements.

THE S.R.C. AUTUMN REGATTA.

Captain	A. C. WESTALL, Esq.
Judges	Z. BARTON, Esq.
	W. DOBLE, Esq.
Starters	R. W. CROAL, Esq.
	E. GIPPERICH, Esq.
Umpires	CAPT. J. P. ROBERTS.
	R. MACKENZIE, Esq.
	A. CAMPBELL, Esq.
Sub-Committee ...	J. M. CORY, Esq.
	E. A. FABRIS, Esq.

FIRST DAY,

Friday, 26th October, 1883.

The Autumn Regatta of the Shanghai Rowing Club opened to-day under very favourable circumstances. The weather was bright and clear; and the programme of events was rendered more than usually interesting by the addition of a race for cups presented to the Club by the Maharajah of Johore. The competition consisted of a mile race for English fours, and no fewer than six boats entered. Unfortunately one of these was prevented from starting by the temporary indisposition of the stroke; but the five others rowed in two heats, Mr. Campbell's four winning the first heat and Mr. Rudolph's the second. Dr. Winn very kindly threw open his grounds to the ladies, members of the Rowing Club and their friends, and the privilege was largely taken advantage of. The Town Band played in the garden at intervals during the afternoon. Mr. Mackenzie, who, in the absence of Captain Roberts, acted as the sole umpire, had an easy duty, no foul taking place, although at one time, in the All Comers' Race, a collision appeared imminent. There is one little improvement which we think might be adopted in the arrangements with credit to the Rowing Club and advantage to the spectators; the coxswains might be induced to make a little less noise than they do. The frantic shouts with which some of them cheered their men on to victory can scarcely have conducted in any great degree to the speed of the boats, and they must certainly have had a disagreeable effect upon the ears of the ladies who came to look on and stimulate the zeal of the racers. The events of the day were as follows:—

MEN-OF-WAR'S BOAT RACE.—Cutters. No entrance fee. First Boat 15; Second \$5. No second prize unless three start. Distance, 1½ miles. Entries to close on the spot.

U.S. Corvette—Enterprise. 1
French Corvette—Villars. 2

The first race was started very punctually. The two boats went off well together, but the Enterprise drew ahead from the first, and steadily increasing her lead all the way passed the winning post a long way ahead of the French boat, amid ringing cheers from their shipmates on the bank, who were also generous enough to give a cheer of encouragement to the rival crew. The time of the winning boat was 10m. 35s., while the Frenchman covered the course in 11m. 50s. Some disappointment was expressed at there being no English crew entered for the competition.

MERCHANTS' PLATE.—EightCups. Presented by the Merchants of Shanghai. Challenge Eight-Oar. English v. Scotch. Distance, 1½ miles. Entrance fee, \$40 per Boat.

SCOTCH CREW.—1
National Flag.

ENGLISH CREW.—2
St. George's Cross.

	at lbs.		at lbs.
Bow—C. W. Ure	9 7	Bow—J. W. Callaway	10 0
2—J. Baird	10 10	2—E. Bole	10 2
3—G. S. Murray	11 6	3—E. Tomlin	11 0
4—J. Macmorison	10 8	4—J. W. H. Burgoyne	10 0
5—J. McKie	12 13	5—F. F. Talbot	12 13
6—R. M. Campbell	12 13	6—F. L. Marshall	12 2
7—C. J. Dudgeon	11 1	7—H. Smith	10 3
Stroke—D. Glass	11 12	Stroke—J. F. Cheetham	12 7
Cox—J. Hall	9 12	Cox—C. Bowdall	10 0

The chances of a close race were reduced to a minimum by the Scotch boat winning

the toss and securing the inside place. Five to one on the northern crew was offered, and when at about half-past one the gun was fired and the two boats started off it was soon evident that the English crew were out of it. The Scotchmen shot half a length ahead at the start, and at the first bend they had increased their lead to about a length. Near here, however, the third man in the Scotch boat caught a crab, throwing the boat slightly back. The English boat did not, however, succeed in recovering the lost ground, and after a little splashing, the Scotchmen recovered their steadiness and gradually increased their lead, until on approaching Dr. Winn's garden they were a length ahead of their southern rivals. The Scotchmen were rowing 33 strokes to their competitors' 34; and both boats so far out-distanced the umpire's launch that it was difficult to follow their movements. At length the firing of the judge's gun announced that the Scotch crew had covered the course in 8m. 31s., and a few seconds later the Englishmen came to the finish some four lengths behind the winners.

JUNIOR SCULLS.—For a Cup presented by T. Brown, Esq. Distance, 1 mile. Entrance fee, \$5.

FIRST HEAT.

	st. lbs.
C. Rudolph Light Blue	11 6.1
W. M. Dowdall Green	10 2.2

J. Hall, who was also entered to row in this heat, did not start. W. M. Dowdall took the middle of the stream, his rival keeping, at the start, close to the right bank. Rudolph obtained an advantage of fully half a length at the start; but Dowdall pulled up level with him in a few strokes. The breeze had freshened up, and a pretty strong head-wind was now blowing. Rudolph rapidly shot ahead, and when the boats crossed over to the left bank at the bend he was nearly four lengths in advance of his rival. Rowing a fine, steady stroke, he increased the distance between the two boats at every dip of the oar, and won with the utmost ease. Time, 7m. 51s.

THE MAHARAJAH'S CUP.—For Cups presented by the Maharajah of Johore. In new English Fours. Distance, 1 mile. Entrance fee, \$10 per Boat.

FIRST HEAT.

Yellow and Black.—1	Maroon and Yellow.—2
Bow—C. Möller 10 13	Bow—E. Bois 10 2
2—J. Macmorran 10 8	2—D. Newbitt 10 5
3—J. Baird 10 10	3—T. F. Talbot 12 13
Sk.—R. M. Campbell 12 13	Sk.—C. J. Dudgeon 11 1
Cox—W. M. Dowdall 14 2	Cox—G. J. Ashley 10 5

For the first heat in this the great event of the day, three boats were entered; but in consequence of the sudden indisposition of Mr. J. McKie, his boat, manned by F. L. Marshall, J. A. Kerr, C. W. Ure and W. D. Little (Cox.) did not start. Campbell's boat obtained the inside place, and obtained a slight advantage at the start. Dudgeon, however, soon brought up his boat level, and a close and interesting race ensued, the distance between the two boats never exceeding half a length. A little backwardness in time was observable in the rowing of the bow of the Yellow and Black boat; but Dudgeon's crew rowed with perfect steadiness. The latter appeared, however, not quite equal to their rivals in strength, and although at the boat-house they were almost level with the Maroon and Yellow, they never quite succeeded in getting to the front, and Campbell's boat brought the race to an exciting finish by passing the winning post with a lead of less than half a length.—Time, 5m. 58s.

SECOND HEAT.

Blue.—1	Pink.—3
Bow—W. S. Jackson 10 7	Bow—E. B. Dowley 9 2
2—J. W. Burgoyne 10 0	2—J. Moffat 10 0
3—G. S. Murray 11 6	3—E. Tomlin 11 0
Stroke—C. Rudolph 11 6	Stroke—H. Smith 10 3
Cox—C. Dowdall 10 0	Cox—J. Hall 9 13

Red.—3

Bow—J. W. Callaway	10 0
2—F. W. Styan 9 0	
3—A. E. Reynell 11 8	
Sk.—J. F. Cheetham 12 7	
Cox—W. M. Dowdall 10 2	

Pink, which had the middle position, took the lead a few yards from the start, Blue coming up second, and Red dropping behind. A hundred yards or so further on, Blue came to the front, and on passing Dr. Winn's garden led by more than a length, Red coming a bad last. Pink made a desperate effort to come up to the front, but Rudolph's boat eventually passed the winning post about a length ahead of her. Cheetham's crew were out of the race almost from the first.

JUNIOR SCULLS.—For a Cup presented by T. Brown, Esq. Distance, 1 mile. Entrance fee, \$5.

SECOND HEAT.

J. McKie	12 13.	Blue and White Stripes...
C. W. Ure	9 7.	Dark Blue.....2

Ure won the toss, but allowed McKie to take the inside place. McKie missed his first stroke, and Ure started with a lead of about a length. McKie, however, put on a spurt and shot in the front almost immediately. He rapidly increased the distance between the two boats, until on passing the boat-house he was leading by about four lengths. Ure, who appeared pretty well pumped out, went slightly aground on the right bank shortly before the finish, and McKie won with the greatest ease, finishing in 6m. 51½sec.

ALL COMERS' RACE.—In Tub Fours. Prize, Four Pouters. Entries to close on the spot.

Two boats entered for this race, manned as follows:—

1	2
Bow—W. M. Harvie.....	Bow—Johnson.....
2—J. Purdon, Junr.	2—C. Robinson
3—A. Pawley	3—D. T. Black
Stroke—Jones	Stroke—T. Jeffrey
Cox—W. S. Jackson.....	Cox—J. W. Callaway

The race proved the closest and most exciting of the day. Jeffrey's crew got a slight lead soon after the start, and as the boats came under the eyes of the spectators in Dr. Winn's garden increased it to about half a length, all the rowers evidently exerting their utmost powers to achieve the victory. Between the garden and the boathouse, where the race finished, Jones's crew gained inch by inch on their opponents, and when the case seemed almost hopeless put on a splendid spurt and won by not more than a foot, amid ringing cheers from the members of the Rowing Club and their friends congregated around the boathouse.

BANKERS' CUP.—Presented by the Bankers of Shanghai. Double Sculling Race. Open. Distance, 1 mile. Entrance fee, \$6 per Boat.

1	2
{ Bow—C. W. Ure 9 7 }	{ Green.....
{ Stroke—E. Bois 10 2 }	

2	3
{ Bow—J. F. Cheetham 12 7 }	{ Blue and White
{ Stroke—J. McKie 12 13 }	{ Stripes.....

Messrs. McKie and Cheetham got a good lead very soon after the signal to start had been given; and it was soon apparent that they would have an easy victory. At the boathouse as they were leading by more than three lengths, and they had increased this to four or five when they passed the winning post, having gone over the course in 5m. 6½s.

SECOND DAY,

Saturday, 27th October, 1883.

The fine weather with which the Rowing Club were favoured on the first day of the Regatta quite deserted them on Saturday. It was drizzling when the programme was opened, and the later races were rowed amidst a heavy fall of rain. The attendance was of course under these circumstances small; but several ladies were sufficiently interested in the contents to

defy the weather and to take advantage of Dr. Winn's hospitality, watching the various races from under the cover of umbrellas. The international race between men-of-war's whalers resulted in an easy victory for the Americans; but the French made a much better fight than they did on the previous day. The American crew most generously gave back their winnings of both Friday and Saturday to the Rowing Club Committee, to be by them handed over to the Yellow River Flood Fund. Unfortunately the races of the Junior and Senior Sculls, each of which promised to be closely contested, were spoiled by fouls, and in one case an unfortunate difference between the rules of the Shanghai Rowing Club and those usually in force at home led to some dissatisfaction on the part of the sculler against whom the umpire's decision was given. This was in the race for the Ladies' Purse, for which Messrs. Glass and Cheetham were the competitors. The foul occurred in Cheetham's water, and he claimed the prize; but Mr. Mackenzie, the Umpire, after having consulted the Club Rules, gave his decision against Cheetham under Rule VII, which says "Any competitor who comes in contact with another competitor by crossing into his competitor's water commits a foul; but when a boat has once taken another boat's water by a clear lead, it has a right to keep the water so taken." Mr. Mackenzie decided under this rule that Glass, having taken Cheetham's water early in the race at a time when he had a clear lead, was entitled to keep that water, and consequently Cheetham was to blame for the foul. He therefore decided the race in favour of Mr. Glass. Mr. Cheetham subsequently handed the following protest to the representatives of the press:—"Cheetham protests against the decision of the Umpire. At the entrance to the boat-house, the Umpire, after asking him whether the sculls had touched, and being answered in the affirmative, replied, 'Then Glass has lost the race.' Subsequently, after consulting with Glass, and reading the rules, he changed his decision and gave the race to Glass." Some sympathy was expressed for Mr. Cheetham, inasmuch as in the Autumn regatta of 1881 a foul occurred under exactly similar circumstances, and the Umpire on that occasion gave his decision in the contrary way. Mr. Cheetham being the victim on both occasions. Mr. Mackenzie naturally refused to be bound by a precedent which he considered erroneous; but it was felt that circumstances were rather hard on Mr. Cheetham, who, whichever reading of the rules is the right one, must be entitled to one or other of the two prizes which he has lost. The Ladies' purse was not formally presented in the Gardens, as the inclement weather compelled the ladies to seek the shelter of their homes before an opportunity for the presentation occurred; it was simply handed over to Mr. Glass by Mr. Westall.

The Town Band, under the direction of Mr. Vela, played a pleasant selection of music during the afternoon; but they had very few auditors.

MEN-OF-WAR'S BOAT RACE.—**WHALEERS.**—No entrance fee. First Boat, \$15. Second Boat, \$5. No second prize unless three start. Entries to close on the spot. Distance, 1½ miles.

U. S. Corvette Enterprise	11
French Corvette Villon	12

The American crew took the lead from the first; but the Frenchmen followed them up very closely for the first mile. As the boats came round the point into the view of the rowers' shipmates congregated around the Boathouse, a ringing cheer from the men of the *Enterprise* announced that the American boat was ahead. She passed this point with a lead of about two lengths, and with a fine spurt towards the finish of the race she increased this to some three or four lengths.

THE MAHARAJAH'S CUP. — For Cups presented by the Maharajah of Johore. In new English Fours. Distance, 1 mile. Entrance fee, \$10 per Boat.

FINAL HEAT.

Yellow and Black.—1		Blue.—2	
	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Bow-Möller	10 13	Bow-W. S. Jackson	10 7
2-J. Macmorran	10 8	2-J. W. H. Burgoyne	10 0
3-J. Baird	10 10	3-G. S. Murray	11 6
Sk-R. M. Campbell	12 13	Stroke-C. Rudolph	11 6
Cox-W. M. Dowdall	10 2	Cox-C. Dowdall	10 0

The winning boats in the first and second heats, rowed on Friday, next competed for the Maharajah's Cup. Rudolph's four secured the inside place; but Campbell's boat obtained a slight advantage at the start, and never lost it during the entire race. Both crews rowed exceedingly well, and the race was a close one until the boathouse was passed, when Campbell's four pulled away from their rivals and won by upwards of a length. No time was taken.

LADIES' PURSE.—Presented by the Ladies of Shanghai. Senior Sculls. Entrance fee, \$5. Distance, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

D. Glass	11	12	St. Andrew's Cross	1
J. F. Gheetham	12	7	Red	3

Mr. McKie's name was also entered for this race; but he did not start. Glass, on whom odds were offered, obtained the inside place, and increasing a slight advantage which he obtained at the start he rounded the first point with a lead of more than a length. Crossing over to Cheetham's water, he was closely followed by his competitor, who, rowing a fine steady stroke, came up between Glass's boat and the right bank, and diminished the distance between the boats until, on passing Dr. Wynn's gardens, they were again overlapping each other, Glass leading by about three quarters of a length. Cheetham continued to gain gradually on his opponent until the boats came within a hundred yards of the winning point, when a foul occurred, though the sculls touched so slightly that it was impossible to observe the foul from the umpire's boat. Cheetham was at this time close to the right bank of the river, and Glass was obviously in the outer water. Cheetham stopped immediately, and claimed the foul. It was admitted on both hands that the sculls had touched; but Glass claimed that having once taken his opponent's water he was entitled to keep it, and that therefore Cheetham was responsible for the foul. As we have already stated, the umpire gave his decision in favour of Mr. Glass.

JUNIOR SCULLS.—For a Cup presented by T. Brown, Esq. Distance 1 mile. Entrance fee, 85.

FINAL HEAT.

	st.	lbs.	
J. McKie	12	13..	Blue and White Stripes..1
C. Rudolph.....	11	6..	Light Blue

McKie had the inside place. Rudolph went to the front soon after starting, and on reaching the bend was clear of his rival. He then appeared desirous of securing the superior advantages of his opponent's water; but McKie was too quick for him, and putting on a spurt just as Rudolph was crossing over, caused a foul and claimed the race. The umpire's boat had grounded with the falling tide just before the race was started, and she was consequently some distance behind when the foul occurred; but it was obvious that it took place in McKie's water before Rudolph had fairly crossed over, and the umpire accordingly awarded the prize to McKie.

BROKERS' CUP.—Presented by the Brokers of Shanghai. Club Eight-Oar Race. Entrance fee, \$24 per Boat. Distance, 1 mile.

Red.—1		Blue.—2	
	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Bow—E. B. Dowey.	9 2	Bow—J. W. Callaway	10 0
2—C. Møler	10 13	3—W. D. Little	10 0
3—D. Nesbitt	10 5	3—J. Baird	10 10
4—J. Macmorran	10 8	4—J. W. H. Burgoyne	10 0
5—F. L. Marshall	12 2	5—A. S. Reynell	11 8
6—E. Bois	10 2	6—E. Tomlin	11 0
7—C. Rudolph	11 6	7—H. Smith	10 3
8—C. J. Duggeon	11 1	8—R. M. Campbell	12 13
Sk.—J. Hall	9 12	Cox—C. Dowdall	12 0

Campbell's eight carried their boat to the front almost immediately, and opposite the garden they were leading by a length and a quarter. Dudgeon's crew never succeeded in diminishing their rival's lead, and Campbell's boat ultimately won in 5m. 23s.

THE EIGHT OLDEST IN TRAINING
2. THE CLUB.

Green.—1			Grey.—2		
	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
How—C. W. Ure	9	7	How—E. Bois	10	2
2—J. Baird	10	10	2—J. H. Burgoyne	10	0
3—J. W. Callaway	10	0	3—G. S. Murray	11	6
4—E. Tomlin	11	0	4—J. Macmorrau	10	8
5—J. McKie	12	13	5—J. F. Cheetham	12	7
6—F. L. Marshall	12	2	6—R. M. Campbell	12	13
7—C. Rudolph	11	6	7—C. J. Dudgeon	11	1
Stroke—H. Smith	10	2	Stroke—D. Glass	11	12
Cox—W. M. Dowdall	10	2	Cox—J. Hall	9	12

The contest between the veterans and the younger members of the Club proved one of the most interesting of the day, both crews pulling exceedingly well. The oldsters, who were a long way the favourites, got ahead at the start; but the youngsters soon came up level with and passed them, finally winning by about two lengths.—Time. 5m. 13s.

ALL COMERS' RACE.—In Tub Fours. Prize Four Pewters. Entries to close at the start.

1	2
Bow-Sampson.....	Bow-F. Dallas.....
No. 2—Harding.....	No. 2—M. Dziouk.....
No. 3—T. Jeffrey.....	No. 3—Brown.....
Stroke—Gray.....	Stroke—Johnson.....
Cox—W. S. Jackson.....	Cox—W. D. Little.....

It was scarcely expected that any crews would be found from outside the Rowing Club prepared to brave the very unfavourable elements ; but just at the last moment two crews were got together. By this time it was rapidly getting dark, and the police, who had been informed that the races were over, had removed the barriers and allowed the Chinese boating traffic, pent up since noon, to pass up and down the creek. Even while the umpire's launch and the two tubs felt their way up between the junks to the starting point in the semi-darkness, it was apparent that Gray's four were a superior crew to their opponents, some of whom were unusually deficient in style, even for All Comers. The two boats obtained tolerably clear courses by keeping close to the respective banks ; and Gray's four steadily pulled away from their opponents, finally winning by about three lengths. The winning crew, whose course lay close to the left bank, crossed over and passed close by the Boat-house landing-stage at the finish, probably losing some ground in passing amongst the Chinese boats. It was impossible, however, in the growing darkness, to follow their movements closely.

MONTHLY CHALLENGE CUP OF No. 4 Co., S.V.C

This cup was competed for on Saturday morning and won by Private Carneiro with 38 points. The highest score, however, was made by Lieutenant Senna with 41, but he was handicapped 5 points.

The following scores show the result of the shooting :—

	200 yards.	Total.	500 yards.	Total.	Grand Total.
Lieut. Senna	3242520	-18	2514522	-23	41
Priv. Carneiro	2324442	-21	2514222	-17	38
Sergt. Vieira	2233322	-17	2422058	-17	34
Priv. J. F. Pereira	2222324	-17	2304324	-14	31
Sergt. Pereira	2220225	-16	2305003	-13	29
Priv. F. F. Carlon	2232532	-17	2200606	-6	26
„ L. Gutierrez	6009204	-6	2324222	-15	21

Correspondence.

THE C.M.S. AND FOOT-BINDING.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Will you allow of a little friendly criticism of your editorial of Saturday in reference to foot-binding, etc? I am somewhat disposed to agree with you as to the decision of the missionaries at Ningpo to exclude girls with bound feet from the schools. Like you, I think and hope that education will do much toward inducing a healthier

sentiment among the Chinese on this question, and that missionaries will be standing in their own light to make such stringent regulations as the one you speak of. It is a well-known fact that girls with unbound feet are to be found only among the coolie classes, as a rule. Could girls of good social position be taught to abhor this cruel practice, such girls, as mothers and people of influence, might do much to bring the custom into disrepute.

But when you compare foot-binding to shaving the crown of the head and wearing a queue, you are traversing your own statements, it seems to me. If "Kang Hsi attempted to put down the custom," and "no woman with compressed feet is even permitted to enter" the Palace, is not foot-binding under the ban of "the powers that be?" And are not missionaries really acting the part they are commanded, seeking to urge people to "be subject unto the higher powers?" On the other hand, to say that consistency requires the missionaries to "insist on the male converts cutting off their queues, etc.," is certainly putting the case more strongly than the circumstances warrant. If missionaries did so, would they not become obnoxious to the charge of creating disorder, and of inciting people to disobedience? For my own part I do not see that to shave off two-thirds of the hair, and make the rest into a queue comes properly under the head of "long hair," and "a shame, etc.," because when St. Paul spoke of these things he was condemning the foppishness and effeminacy of the corrupt people of Corinth. We may well suppose that if he had been writing to people whose long hair was a sign of their subjugation he would never have mentioned it. I fail to see therefore why "to take the Bible as a standard of dress would land us in so many inconsistencies and absurdities." The Bible commands cleanliness; but that is not absurd. The Bible condemns loading women with jewellery; but no person of taste likes to see a lady decked out as a walking jewellery-shop. The Bible says that a "meek and gentle spirit" in a woman is more lovely than gold or pearls; but who doubts that? "Sinful conformity to worldly fashions" means, among men of plain common sense, merely the adoption of that which tends to demoralize men; and if any man will candidly examine the subject he will see that there are such fashions. I understand your arguments to be directed to men who have reason enough to appreciate them. Such men as a rule can give a sensible and practical reason for their course of action. They should not be condemned for what others do. Least of all, ought the Bible to be charged with what some who believe it may see fit to do. Let it stand on its own merits: that is all we can ask.

Yours respectfully,
PHILALETES.

27th Oct.

*** We think that our Correspondent has slightly misconceived some of the statements in our article ; but to reply to all his points would take up more space than we can afford. The comparison of foot-binding with head-shaving was not ours ; we were quoting from arguments actually made by some missionaries and confuted by others in a controversy which was published in the Chinese Recorder about thirteen or fourteen years ago.—Ed.

CHINESE CONSTABLES.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Allow me some space in your valuable paper for inserting an incident which may prove interesting to the public. About 10½ o'clock last Sunday evening a china-vendor was carrying his load along Foochow Road. The traffic at the time was very little and the road was by no means crowded. The ware-vendor quietly moved along by the side of the road,

when a foreigner came along, walking briskly, and gave the man a hard push, which resulted in breaking the lamps and crockery. The first impulse of the pedlar was to set down the load and run after the foreigner to get satisfaction. The foreigner, who had gone some distance, hearing rapid steps behind him, turned suddenly, and meeting the pedlar face to face he gave the latter two or three cuts with the cane or whip he carried. The Chinaman felt satisfied and took to his heels. The foreigner in turn gave chase and delivered a few more blows. As the pedlar was resuming his load a native constable appeared on the scene, with all the dignity his oil-cloak and cap could give. The pedlar complained to him of what had just occurred. The face of the policeman assumed a sterner aspect, and he poured forth torrents of abuse in the foulest language upon the head of the crest-fallen pedlar. In conclusion, this impartial guardian of the peace with fierce solemnity added that the foreigner served the pedlar right in pushing, breaking the things and beating him, as he had no business to be peddling things on the street; and that if he did not wish a good clubbing and lodging in the Station he had better get away immediately. The pedlar followed the advice and was off in a minute. Conscientiously, I do not blame the constable in acting as he did, minus the foul language; for if he had gone after the foreigner he would have himself received a good caning or whipping. As a rule, native policemen are cowards in the presence of foreigners, and this one could not have been an exception. It seems that they have special instructions not to interfere with foreigners, or to prevent them from creating a disturbance, or to arrest them if they did. I am sincerely sorry that that Sikh scheme failed. Mr. Penfold said that the Sikhs were too good disciplinarians to make good policemen. Being good disciplinarians they would only know their duty in enforcing Municipal Regulations and arresting any violators without regard to whom they may be; and therefore they would make bad Shanghai policemen, tho' they proved excellent ones in Hongkong. Mr. Holliday was certainly right in his reply to Mr. Penfold's remark that he (Penfold) had never received any complaint against native policemen. The Chinese are too much afraid of Mr. Penfold to make a complaint, and foreigners have nothing to say against the native constables, as the latter know how to make nice little distinctions,—perhaps through instinct, perhaps through instructions; and as they are bad disciplinarians, they make good policemen for the Settlement!

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A CHINESE

Shanghai, 29th October.

THE CATHEDRAL SPIRE.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In this morning's issue of the *Daily News*, I see that you speak of the tower and spire proposed for the Cathedral, as being the design of Sir Gilbert Scott; this is an error, as will be seen from the following extract from a private letter addressed to me by Mr. Kidner.

"I see by the *Celestial Empire* that an agitation is going on again about the tower and spire of the Cathedral. You know I told you a long time ago that the design is not Sir Gilbert Scott's. It is not his in any kind of way: he never made it, never made sketches or suggestions for it, and never saw it. The only indication of any tower at all made by Scott was in his original ground-plan, where its position simply was shown. This position I changed on account of its not being practicable to ensure a good foundation there. I made two or

three designs for the tower and spire at one time and another; which is the one adopted?"

Your obedient servant,
J. M. COBY.

29th October.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—If the design for the Cathedral Tower be not by Sir Gilbert Scott, the community should be warned by the daring arrangements in brick which stare the visitor out of countenance from the Bund against "building themselves a fearful monument" in the Church Compound. From a Tower and Spire in the Compradoric order may angels and ministers of grace defend us!

Yours faithfully,
SPIRO ET SPERO.

Shanghai, 30th October.

Miscellaneous.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

II.

In our previous issue we commented at some length on the attendant circumstances of the introduction of this Company, also of the golden prospects of the undertaking in the future. Our next task is to examine in what degree the anticipations of the Directors have been actually realised.

To illustrate this we cannot do better than give an extract or two from the annual report of the Directors on the first year's operations of the Company, comprising a period of eleven months only, the business having been taken over on the 1st February, 1882.

The above extracts give the salient points of Mr. Keswick's explanations.

[The extracts referred to are the paragraphs in the Report explaining how so little profit was made, and that portion of the Chairman's speech which referred to the same. These, with the accounts, will be found in the *N.-C. Herald* of 3rd August.]

We do not think the Chairman could have said much less, and we think, in support of the Directors' characters as sharp business men, he might have said a good deal more. It is not given to everyone to be able to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. On the whole, Mr. Keswick struggled through his allotted task fairly well, and we have no doubt was heartily glad when the usual vote of thanks was accorded to the Board for their superhuman exertions in wasting other people's money. Shareholders are the camels and donkeys, a patient and long suffering race. Judging from the equanimity with which they received this report, one would imagine that the proprietors of the Indo Steam Navigation Company have, in their composition, a more than ordinary proportion of asinine blood. So far as we can learn, they went to the meeting, heard what the Chairman had to say, and departed mute and sorrowful to their own homes. It might have been that the disastrous state of affairs with which they were confronted, deprived them of the power of speech. Whatever be the cause, the Directors have certainly good reason to be thankful. One, and only one, important question was put by Mr. Pook. This gentleman, who evidently is possessed of more than ordinary courage, mildly asked what we consider a most essential question—viz., the amount of the gross receipts taken by the Company during the term referred to in the report. He was immediately crushed by Mr. Keswick, who replied with that lofty superiority always assumed by those who sit on the other

side of the table, that it was not usual at steamship meeting to make public the gross receipts, nor the rates at which they had been earned.

In bygone years, as our readers know, it has not been usual for those who managed shipping companies to explain many other items connected with the business equally vital as those regarding which Mr. Pook requested some information. Times are rapidly changing however; and, if shipping is ever to take its true position as an investment, the sooner such customs are changed, the better for all concerned. The only objection we can see to a shipping company publishing their gross receipts is the mistaken idea that competitors will be kept in the dark concerning the rates at which their rivals are working. This is quite a fallacy, as opponents in every trade know perfectly well what their compeers are doing.

As the shareholders did not think fit to raise any discussion, we are led to make some inquiry ourselves on one or two items in the balance sheet which we think require elucidation.

For instance, we think that some explanation should be given how it was that, a month or two after the purchase of the fleet, it was discovered that one of the steamers, the *Appin*, was unsuitable for the Company's work. With this excuse the vessel was sold, and though the Company had paid for it an average of £15 a ton not many weeks before they could only realise—taking half the loss debited to the *Appin* and *Europe* in the reserve fund—£10 a ton. The *Europe*, which was lost, is said to have been insured, but to what extent we know not, as the balance-sheet contains no credit on her account whatever.

The depreciation account is also a puzzle. The Directors say that they have written off £12,000 on the cost of steamships, etc. (£269,418), which they estimate is at the rate of 5½ per cent. Unless we have forgotten how to calculate, a deduction of £12,000 from the above sum is only about 4½ per cent. It may be that the amount received from the underwriters for the loss of the *Europe* is in some way smuggled in; but if so, it is perplexing and irregular. In justice to the Shareholders, an important item like this should not need any explanation. The next item which strikes our attention is one on the credit side of the reserve account, which is couched in the following remarkable language:—

"By net earnings of Steamers, after deducting Commissions of General Managers, and crediting return of £6,375 conceded by them £10,199

The net earnings to which the Shareholders were entitled were therefore only £3,824. In short therefore, had it not been for the generosity of the managers, the Company, on their own showing, which is of course as favourable as they can make it, would have been nearly £15,000 to the bad in eleven months!

The managers of the Company are one of the three vendors, Messrs. Jardine and Co., and when we find them voluntarily giving up nearly £7,000 commission, we conclude one of two things. Either Messrs. Jardine and Co. have a very comfortable and lucrative berth; or they have already done so well by the transfer of their business to the Company, that their conscience as shipowners rebels against such wholesale profits. If the last conclusion be the correct one, the concession is all the more remarkable, as Scotchmen are celebrated not only for keeping the Sabbath, but everything else they can lay their hands upon.

The questions naturally arise: if the managers can afford to return so much as they have done, what is the total sum they are entitled to; and what percentage of this sum is represented by the £7,000 which they have voluntarily relinquished?

The balance-sheet contains no mention of these details. The Articles of Association also conceal the exact charge which can be made under this head, but state that the managers' salary is to be a reasonable one, determined by the Board. As no information on this subject is obtainable, we will assume that the managers have been charitable, and given up half of the commissions due to them. If this be so, their charges for twelve months will reach the respectable total of about £15,000, of nearly 3½ per cent. of the paid up capital. The labourer is always worthy of his hire; but the shareholders hardly reckoned, we should think, on managers paying themselves a preferential dividend of 3½ per cent., which is really what it comes to.

We next come to the purchase price of the good-will—£50,000 paid in hard cash for the business, which, as Mr. Keswick informed the shareholders, had stood at a premium for many years. We should be grateful to Mr. Keswick if he would tell us by what rule of arithmetic or business calculation he determined that the good-will of a going concern which makes a loss £15,000 in the first year was worth this handsome outlay.

There is an ancient legend that a certain high and mighty Spanish hidalgo was in the habit, when eating cherries, of wearing very powerful spectacles. The operation did not of course add to the flavour of the fruit, but it apparently increased their size, which heightened the enjoyment of the refecton. We are convinced that, previous to asking money for the good-will, Messrs. Jardine and their co-vendors must have looked at it with the hidalgo's spectacles. But no ordinary spectacles could have led them to value a business worth so little, at such a purely fancy rate.

Our own vision is limited, and, for the life of us, we cannot see on what basis this premium was exacted for the good-will. In fact, had it been our business, we should have esteemed it dear at a gift, and should have been glad to pay someone to take it off our hands. Shipping business is peculiar in this respect, however, that the less remunerative a concern appears to be, the larger is the sum demanded by the seller for the good-will thereof.

As will be seen, Mr. Keswick in his speech plaintively regretted that the Board had not yet been able to deal with the good-will. The stern fact still remains however that the Board treat this item as an asset to the extent of £50,000. We are curious to know what this asset would realise after the adoption of the above report. To deal with this awkward item of £50,000, on the most moderate computation the Directors should have written off from profit and loss at least 10 per cent. per annum, and this is an allowance which any ordinary business man would make even if he were assured that a trade for which he had paid a premium would be unimpaired by competition for ten years.

But the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company cannot reckon on this; for in the first ten months their good-will had been cut to ribbons by competition. But had the Directors made proper provision for extinguishing the good-will purchase, set aside an adequate sum for depreciation, and not received what they can scarcely expect in the future—a return of commission from the managers—what a very uncomfortable appearance the balance sheet would then present! The result would thus appear—

Depreciation of 6 per cent. for eleven months on £267,418	£14,707
Ten per cent. written off good-will for eleven months	4,583
Managers' rebate	6,375

Making a total loss of£25,665 instead of the £8,570 the Directors confess to. Under the circumstances, we think that shareholders would have been more pleased if, instead of making vague pro-

misses to deal with the extinction of the good-will in the future, Mr. Keswick had announced that the Directors intended seeking the immediate and unconditional return from the vendors of £50,000 paid for a business which has proved absolutely worthless.

Proceeding with our examination of the revenue account, we find, on the debit side of that statement, £1,500 charged for Directors' fees, which is their annual remuneration. Considering that the report tells us that the accounts only cover the results and charges for eleven months' working, it appears as if the Board had overdrawn their salaries by a twelfth part.

There is another entry on the same side of the account which is: Preliminary expense, £1,488—in other words, promotion money. The shareholders are charged this respectable sum for providing the vendors with the means of achieving certain objects which, from their point of view, were very desirable, and such as many people would be willing to pay for very handsomely.

These objects may be enumerated as follows:—

First, and to our mind the most important object attained, is that the vendors, among them, have obtained £50,000 in cash for the good-will of a business which, as we have shown, make a loss of nearly £15,000 in eleven months, and which was at the outset never actually shown to have made a shilling.

Secondly, the China Coast Steam Navigation and the Yangtze Steamer Companies have disposed to the Company of nine vessels of doubtful age at the handsome price of £15 a ton, one of which a few months afterwards could not be sold at £10 a ton.

Finally, Messrs. Jardine & Co. were, by the formation of the Company, relieved of the burden of paying for and working their steamers, which were probably contracted for at considerably higher prices than the same vessels could have been built at or bought for at the time when the contracts were handed over to the Company. Beyond this, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. provided for themselves with the lucrative post of management, which must be accounted quite as clever a stroke of business as the sale of the good-will.

The more closely the affairs of the Company are examined, the more they demonstrate that the business was only sold when it had become a source of anxiety and trouble to its possessors. As we have shown, it is only valuable now to the Managers and Directors for the sake of the commissions and salaries which may be got out of it. Whether the current year's working will produce any better results for the shareholders time alone will show. Mr. Keswick is hopeful; but his confident anticipations have proved so luckless hitherto that we cannot place much reliance on them. From all we hear concerning business in the regions where the Company trades, we fear that the second annual report of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company will be still more disastrous than the first.—*Vanity Fair*.

The PROSECUTOR said on the night of the 14th September both himself and the prisoner were a little drunk, and the prisoner wanted to fight everybody. Prosecutor refused to fight with the prisoner; but the prisoner came up to him and struck him, and a basin of tea which prosecutor had in his hand was broken. He struck the prisoner with the basin, and he believed cut his head; and in the course of the struggle he (prosecutor) received a very severe cut across the back of the hand. When he came to Shanghai he went to the hospital and was put under chloroform while Dr. Little performed an operation. His hand was now getting well, but it would be a fortnight yet before he would be able to use the hand. Dr. Little said he believed the cut was inflicted with the knife, but he (prosecutor) could not say that he saw a knife in the prisoner's hand. He was sure it was the prisoner who inflicted the wound on his hand because he had nothing to do with any other man at the time.

The Prisoner, in answer to his Worship, admitted that he, as well as the prosecutor, was drunk at the time of the occurrence; but he denied having used a knife, and said that the prisoner had inflicted three rather severe wounds on his head with a broken basin. He said the prosecutor must have cut his own hand with the broken basin.

HENRY COSTON, boatswain of the *Strathmore*, said he saw the two men fighting on the evening in question, and at the beginning of the disturbance he took the prisoner's knife away from him, fearing that he might use it. He put it in the firemen's room. When he returned he saw the men still fighting, and he heard the prisoner slug out that the prosecutor had something in his hand. He took a piece of a broken basin out of the prosecutor's hand and threw it into the water. He then saw that the prisoner was covered with blood, which was flowing from cuts in his head, and the prosecutor's hand was also bleeding. He was quite sure that the prisoner did not use his knife, because he (witness) took it out of the sheath and put it away before the prisoner had an opportunity of using it.

HIS WORSHIP, addressing the prisoner, said it was evident that it was he who had begun the disturbance. Addressing the prosecutor, his Worship said he was satisfied that the prisoner did not use his knife.

The Prosecutor said he was sure he did not inflict the wound himself, because the broken basin was taken away from him by the boatswain before his hand was hurt.

HIS WORSHIP said if that was the case it followed that the prisoner must have cut the prosecutor with the basin before he received the injury to his hand.

The Prosecutor admitted that this was so.

HIS WORSHIP then said it appeared to him impossible that the Prosecutor could have inflicted so severe an injury upon himself; he believed the prisoner had cut the prosecutor's hand, not with a knife but with part of the broken basin. However, the prisoner had evidently injured the prosecutor on the head before the prisoner cut his hand; and he should therefore dismiss the case.

LOSS OF THE "G. C. TRUFANT."

The *G. C. Trufant* from Hongkong to New York was wrecked on the 7th Sept. on Flery Cross Reef. All hands were saved and made their way back to Hongkong, and a Marine Court of Enquiry was opened at the Harbour Master's office there on the 23rd instant. The following is the finding:—

We find the British ship *G. C. Trufant*, Official number No. 70,696, of which Gamaliel Thomas, No. of whose certificate of competency is 30,189, was master, struck on the Flery Cross Reef in the

Law Reports.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 26th October, 1883.

Before R. A. Mowat, Esq., Assistant Judge.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

NICHOLAS DE BRAU, seaman, of the s.s. *Strathmore*, was charged on remand with assaulting and wounding one J. Deltz, sailor, on board the same steamer, on the 14th September.

China Sea on the 7th September, 1883, at 12.30 a.m.; that she was backed off, making water, which, rapidly increasing, determined the master to run for the shore, and ground the ship. Port Barton on the N.W. part of Palawan Island, was chosen, and the vessel was grounded there on the 11th of September, having about 19 feet of water in her hold.

We are of opinion that the grounding of this ship on the Fiery Cross Reef is to be attributed to the vessel's meeting with an unexpected and unusual south-easterly current.

We attach no blame to the master for the loss of the vessel, and we are of opinion that he did all a prudent man could do for the ship and safety of the crew.

From the evidence it appears that the master left this port in the British ship *G. C. Trufant* without having at least one officer besides himself possessing a valid certificate appropriate to the grade. As the loss of the ship cannot be attributed to this breach of the law of the colony, it is not for this court to deal with it.

Given under our hands at Hongkong this 23rd day of October, 1883.

H. G. Thomsett, Stipendiary Magistrate.
Wm. Pearne, Lieut. R.N.R., Commanding the British steamer *Arabic*,
W. J. Watson, Commanding the British ship *Charles Bal*.

C. W. Dester, Commanding the British ship *Lothair*.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Kiangyu*, for Nanking—Rev. R. E. Abbey.

Per str. *Sutlej*, for London—Messrs. R. Horne Boyd and W. W. King. For Singapore—Mr. W. G. Bayne. For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gardner and amah, Viscount Hyde Bare de Comogne, Baron Durand de Fontmagne. Messrs. N. Simoes, J. J. Simoes. P. L. Districh, Edward Wheeley and servant, John Andrew, A. E. Vaucher and W. A. Barr.

Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, for Vladivostok—Mr. Thomas Thomson; W. Blkoff. For Higo—Dr. Henderson, Messrs. C. Thorne and F. McKiege. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Zuk and two children. For San Francisco—Dr. A. R. Platt.

Per str. *Shanghai*, for Hankow—Mrs. A. R. Burkhill.

Per str. *Wuchang*, for Tientsin—Mr. Nicolas Ludysenky.

Per str. *Fungshun*, for Chefoo—Mr. J. C. A. Holz.

Per str. *Fuyew*, for Hongkong—Messrs. F. C. Hubbell, O. H. Perkins, H. H. Peck, W. Hubbard and A. H. Little.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, for Chinkiang—Mr. A. R. Isben.

Per str. *Hacan*, for Newchwang—Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead, Misses Moorhead (3), and amah. For Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. S. Campbell and servant. For Tientsin—Rev. and Mrs. Ruys, Mrs. Gilmour and two children.

Per str. *Ichang*, for Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Waters.

Per str. *Haeslin*, for Foochow—Rev. M. C. Wilcox.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Genkai Maru*, from Japan—Mr. and Mrs. Noble, Col. and Mrs. England, Mrs. Cunningham and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. Gillingham and five children, Mrs. Courtney and son, Mr. E. C. Ray and two sons, Capt. W. M. Young, Messrs. T. Pemberton, Thorburn, Pollitt, A. J. Lines, W. H. Ray, N. Ladygouski, G. de Galombré, Irwin, Platt, Monz. de Malherbe, Sonnenblick and Okaba.

Per str. *Tunsin*, from Ningpo—Rev. M. T. Yates.

Per str. *Peiho*, from Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Smollett Campbell, Mrs. Moorhead and three children, Messrs. Paris, Billot, Moissan, Maillard, La Riviere, Delfont, Gasimir, Frise, Sevestre, Chevalier, John Schmidt and Olive. From Saigon—Mrs. Laurel Schwam. From Hongkong—Mrs. Stone, Messrs. Kreitner, J. R. Johnston, J. Rose, Carter, Guedes, J. H. Scott, Von Roethom, A. Wood, Morgan and Laurent.

Per str. *Shanghai*, from Hankow—Miss Ripley, and Mr. McIntyre. From Wuhu—Mr. Scott (H.B.M.'s Consul.)

Per str. *Fungshun*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. Guieu.

Per str. *Wuchang*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Messrs. W. Hubbard, O. H. Perkins, F. C. Hubbell, A. H. Little, H. H. Peck and Senor Francisco de Reynoso.

Per str. *Tunsin*, from Ningpo—Mr. F. Kleinwachter.

Per str. *Taiwo*, from Hankow—Mr. Woodbridge.

Per str. *Glenfruin*, from London—Dr. S. P. Barquette, Mrs. Barquette and three children, Rev. J. Gilmour, Mrs. Gilmour and two children, Rev. W. H. Rees, Mrs. Rees and child.

Per str. *Hacan*, from Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Parott, Messrs. Kewick and Patterson.

Per str. *Chungking*, from Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. W. Young, and Mr. Lumberg. From Chefoo—Mrs. Aston, Messrs. W. Frae and H. J. Allen.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, from Hankow—Rev. M. C. Wilcox.

Per str. *Haeslin*, from Foochow—Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and Pereira.

Per str. *W. Cores de Vries*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Cardwell, and Mr. Samson.

Per str. *Hidoyoshi Maru*, from Kuchinotzu—Captain Roberts, and Mr. Harrison.

Per str. *Fookang*, from Hongkong—Mr. Wood.

Per str. *Kowshing*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Dr. and Mrs. Bushell, Mrs. Grosvenor, infant and maid, Mrs. Scott and child, Sister Agnes, Messrs. Francis and Smith.

Per str. *Kiangkuan*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. May and child, Messrs. R. Hanoff, S. Nutter and R. Stokes.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Anadyr*, for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Noble. For Saigon—Four French Naval Officers. For Suez—Mr. F. Malutin. For Marseilles—Mrs. Grosvenor, Mrs. Bushell, child and maid, Messrs. Reynoso, London, J. Clark, J. G. Sherwin, W. Redgrave, J. Weatherall, J. A. Clark, J. Binos, J. W. Moss, Ch. Bieher.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer in shade.		Hygrometer at 9 A.M.		Wind.		Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	8 A.M.	Attached	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Force.	Direction.	
Oct. 25	30.42	58.0	61.0	54.0	57.5	52.0	3	North	..
26	30.40	65.0	65.0	57.0	64.5	58.0	3	S.W.	..
27	30.38	65.0	70.0	61.5	65.0	63.0	2	N.W.	..
28	30.24	59.0	69.0	58.5	58.5	57.0	3	N.W.	0.38
29	30.20	63.5	64.0	57.5	63.0	62.5	3	N.W.	..
30	30.11	60.5	69.0	59.0	60.0	58.0	4	N.W.	0.04
31	30.25	58.0	63.0	42.5	47.5	42.5	4	N.W.	..

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull) r. rain. l. snow; t. thunder; s. calm. Force from 1 to 21. estimated.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum; Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.

OPIUM

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 13TH OCTOBER, 1883.

IMPORTED	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.					
	Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.				
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	108	108.00	350	356.00	257	308.40	25	25.00				
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board	8	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Landed direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Total.....	116	116.00	350	356.00	257	308.40	25	25.00				
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	51½	51.50	150	156.00	69	82.80	2	2.00				
RE-EXPORTED from board Receiving Vessels:--												
Description.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Total.
	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.
Malwa.....	169 169.00	50 50.00	23 23.00	48 48.00	5 5.00		10 10.00	250½ 250.50				555½ 555.50
Patna.....	10 12.00	1 1.20		2 2.40				14 16.80	1 1.20			28 33.60
Benares.....	4 4.80				2 2.40			74 88.80				80 96.00
Persian.....	2 2.00					2 2.00		9 9.00		8 8.00		21 21.00
Turkey.....												
Total.....	185 187.80	51 51.20	23 23.00	50 50.40	7 7.40	2 2.00	10 10.00	347½ 365.10	1 1.20	8 8.00		684½ 706.10

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 30th October, 1883.

PIECE GOODS.—As far as imports are concerned it seems a straining rather of the term "business" to apply it to the past week's doings at this place. The foreign merchant has had a very easy, but by no means a very pleasant time of it since last mail left. Idleness has been his rôle, and he has had to accept it. His native friends, as a rule, have given him a wide berth, and he has still to find and write excuses for the small measures of success that has attended his endeavours to sell, deliver, and remit. Nor has the position of the native holder been much better, excepting, perhaps, in so far as he has had no home friend but himself to pacify, and has been able to regard with indifference the oft repeated overtures made to him for clearance. "I cannot sell, and how can I clear?" is the argument he uses, and the same being unanswerable his "prompt" is postponed—*sine die*. But "the constant dropping of water weareth away the stone," and probably on the same principle it is that rather more money has been forthcoming for remittance of late; for beyond a little business for the north on this day week, there has been scarcely the vestige of a demand from any of the Outports, and here in Shanghai the native financial troubles are as lively as ever, whatever they may be elsewhere. In connection with these there is another settlement on to-day amongst the native bankers, and in anticipation of it interest has been unsteady and occasionally high. That things will be arranged every one believes, but it does not promise well for markets, if it be true, as report says, that the Shansi capitalists are withdrawing their money from this place, notwithstanding that the Taotai, by Li's orders, is said to have advanced two lakhs of sycee by way of relief in the present emergency.

The home telegrams continue to report firmness and rising prices in Manchester, and we are assured that an advance of 1/6 a 2/ per piece has been established in the value of *Lastings* at Bradford.

At first hands the private sales reported in this market since last mail day aggregate about:—15,500 pieces 8½-lbs. *Grey Shirtings* and 1,000 pieces 10-lbs.; 850 pieces *72/80-reed White Shirtings*, and 300 pieces *Irishes*; 9,000 pieces 7-lbs. *T. Cloths*, and 5,200 pieces 6-lbs.; 1,000 pieces *English Drills*; 3,700 pieces *American Sheetings*, and 300 pieces *English*; 800 pieces 2½-lbs. *Turkey Reds*; 400 pieces *Velvets*; 300 pieces 18-inch *Velveteens*; 1,000 dozens 28-inch *Handkerchiefs*; 70 bales *Cotton Yarn*; 460 pieces *Scarlet Long Ells*; 150 pieces *Camlets*; 680 pieces *Lastings*, *Black* and assorted; 168 pieces *Spanish Stripes*, and 300 pieces *Figured Orleans*; but small as is this register, and feeble as has been the inciting demand, the currencies for the most part have been pretty nearly on a level with those quoted on this day week, albeit they have declined at the auctions.

The following are a few of the rates published:—

Grey Shirtings.—8½-lbs. *Tiger* £1.13, *Blue Eagle* (large) £1.17½, *Red Rhinoceros* and *Red Cormorant* £1.37, C.P.H. *Red Lion* £1.38½, *Red Joss* £1.50, several times repeated, *Green Globe* £1.51/50, *Blue Joss* £1.57, *Three Cash*, black, £1.64, and *XX Eagle* £1.67 per piece.

9½-lbs.—*Butterfly* £1.95.

White Shirtings.—72/80-reed, £1.77½ a 2.10 for good to fine cloth. *Irishes* £2.32½ for *Red Crown*.

T-Cloths.—6-lbs. £0.86 and 0.85 for *Blue Dragon* and *Star* and *Blue Fish*.

7-lbs.—£1.05 for *Double Lion*, £1.12 for *Sea Lion*, £1.10 for *Blue Lion* and *Flag*, £1.14½ for No. 1 *Warrior*, £1.20 for *Gold Dragon*, £1.23 for *Silver Steamer*, £1.25 for *XX Blue Eagle*, £1.57½ for 5 *Fung Wan*.

Drills.—£1.38 for *Warrior*, £2.43 for *Stewart*, *Thomson & Co.'s Beaver*, and £2.45 for *Three Snakes*.

Sheetings.—£2.72½ for *Old Cock*, *American*, and £2.71 for *Dolphin*, *English*. *Continental Soldier*, *American*, 12-lbs. £2.72½.

Sundries.—*Turkey Reds* £1.20 for 2½-lbs. *Gold Fish*; *Velvets* £0.13½ to £0.13½ per yard; *Velveteens* £0.09 to £0.10½ per yard; *Handkerchiefs* £0.41½ per doz.; *Cotton Yarn* 16/24s. £59.00 to £62½ per bale.

Woollens.—*Long Ells*, *Scarlet*, £4.75 for V and £4.81 for U.U.; *Lastings* £6.40 for *Dragon* and *Phoenix*, assorted, and £6.40 for No. 10 *Black*; *Spanish Stripes* B.T.I. £0.48 per yard for *Scarlet* and £0.48½ for *Light Gentian*, *Figured Orleans*, £2.40 for *Woman*.

In *American* goods the dealings have been almost entirely amongst the natives, and by them considerably lower rates have been established for *Drills* and *Sheetings*. At the moment the quotations for those imports are little more than nominal. Suffice it that the *Drill* contracts at £2.64 are said to be arriving and are now being offered at under £2.60 per piece, and that the unlettered P.M.C. has been resold at £2.59½ nett; also that *Appleton Lion Sheetings* have realised in resale only £2.70 per piece.

P.S.—A sharp fall has taken place in the value of *Woollens* at to-day's auction.

Metals.—M. A. Biefeld says:—Business has remained dull. The tightness in the market continues, but trade has been languishing for such a long time when interest was low, that only a secondary importance can be accorded to this circumstance. LEAD.—No business has taken place. There are sellers at last quotations, but no buyers. NAILROD IRON.—There has been nothing doing in Belgian and the market remains unchanged. 1,000 bundles *Cleveland*, *Crown chop* have been placed at £2.18½. BAR IRON.—No change has taken place and the market is very dull. PIG IRON.—Some 400 tons have been contracted for, but terms have not transpired. OLD IRON.—Business continues to drag along slowly, and the demand is very moderate. Sales are:—about 710 piculs scrap iron at £1.25 (auction), 840 piculs scrap iron at £1.40 (private), 840 cart tyres at £1.40 (auction), 350 piculs best Tel. wire at £2.40 (private.) TINPLATES.—The market is strong at quotations and stocks are very small. STEEL.—No transactions of importance have transpired at private sale and the market has ruled quiet. SPelter.—Dull and neglected. STRAITS TIN.—Transactions have been considerable at last rates, with the exception of *Sok-kong* which is a shade lower. Sales are:—50 slabs *Poong Hing*, 600 slabs *Fok-chok*, 300 slabs *Sok-kong*. COPPER AND YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.—The market for copper sheathing and Japan copper is stronger, with business still greatly restricted, owing to the limited spot supply and light prospective receipts. Nothing has been done in *Yellow Metal Sheathing*. IRON WIRE.—The market for usual assortments is without noteworthy feature. Demand almost nil, with prices nominal. QUICKSILVER.—Quiet, with prices nominally steady.

Miscellaneous.—From Mr. A. Biefeld's report. MATCHES.—A small parcel of good *Vienna* has been placed at £19.00, and 50 cases common are reported sold at £13.00. The feeling for safeties is as tame as ever. WINDOW GLASS.—The demand for spot has shown no perceptible improvement, and the tendency has been towards a lower basis of values. NEEDLES.—The market has ruled dull, with values to a great extent nominal. A few small sales have been made, but particulars have not transpired. ANILINE DYES.—The market has developed no new feature during the past week, and trade has moved along somewhat monotonously. Sales include:—2,000 tins ea. 3-catty *Scarlet RRR*, *Town chop* at £0.57 to arrive, 2,000 bottles *violet*, *Butterfly chop* at 0.15, 2,000 bottles ea. 2 oz. *violet*, *Woman chop* at £0.11, 5,000 bottles ea. 2 oz. common green, *Dancing Girl chop* at 0.02½, 6,000 bottles ea. 2 oz. common green *Soldier chop* at 0.05½, 2,800 tins ea. 8 oz. common green, *Soldier chop* at £0.16, 2,000 tins ea. 8 oz. meadows green, *Whale chop* at £0.12.

Kerosene Oil.—Is dull, but, in the absence of business, values are nominally the same. A few thousand cases damaged were sold at £1.29. Stocks are about 475,000 cases.

Opium.—Closing quotations are *Malwa* (new) £390, (old) £405; *Patna* (new) £422; *Benares* (new) £412.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The market has been steady during the week, although the demand has been small. Purchases are about 500 bales, and include:—*Tsatilee*—*Almond Soey May* at £365 and 362½, *Black Lion* No. 4 and *Bird-fong-ling* at £365, *Dancing Bear* No. 4 at £362½, *Market* at £330, *Green Kahing* at £330/35, *Hangchow Pagoda* at £335/45. Stock 19,000 bales.

Tee.—BLACK.—Settlements for the week have been 7,129 half-cheats, consisting of *Ningchows* at £14 to 16.40, *Oopack*, *Oonams*, and *Oanfas* at £10½ to 15½, *Hohows* at £10½ to 12½, *Tomaquan* at £15½, *Kutoan* at £24 and *Siftings* at £6 to 8.

Settlements to date 326,355 half-cheats against 305,978 in 1872. Stock 21,260 half-cheats against 107,200 in 1882.

GREEN.—Purchases since the last mail have been 1,981 half-cheats and 9,715 boxes *Pinguey* at £10 to 28½; 8,151 half-cheats *Fychow* and *Moyune*. *Fychows* at £17½ to 24, *Moyunes* at £20½ to 32½, *Tsenkai* at £25½ to 31.

Stock—8,074 half-cheats and 19,000 boxes *Pinguey* against 17,685 half-cheats to 26,000 half-cheats; 18,700 half-cheats *Fychow* and *Moyune* against 85,600 half-cheats; 406 half-cheats *Shanghai* packed against 833 half-cheats—same time last year.

Shares.—The following transactions have been reported since last mail. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares for cash at 185 premium and exchange 73, 192 and exchange 72½, 191½ and exchange 72½. For 28th February at 205, and for 31st March at 207 prem. and exchange 73. China Fires have been placed at \$374 and exchange 72½. Hongkong Fires at 360 and exchange 72½ and \$355. Canton at \$112½ and 115 and 72½. Yangtze at Tls. 1,000 for 31st current. Waterworks at £29.10, Selangor Tin at \$120, Pootung Wharf at Tls. 95.

Exchange.—A fair business has been done in private paper for this mail, but the demand for bank remittances has been small. Rates have been—telegraphic transfers 5s. 0½d. a 5s. 0½d., 4 months' bank bills 5s. 1½d., one bank having drawn at 5s. 1½d. on its own London office, 4 months' credits 5s. 1½d. a 5s. 2½d., and documentary paper 5s. 2½d. On France 16.53 to 16.54 for 4 months documents. Rupees are 308.

AUCTION SALES.

COTTON GOODS.

Grey Shirtings—8½-lbs.—6,150 pieces; at (E-wo, 24th instant), £1.50½/49½ and £1.56½/56 for *Green* and double *Blue Tea Caddy*; (Yuen-fong, 25th), £1.16 for *Two Man*, £1.18 for *House*, £1.27/28 for *Blue Britannia*, £1.42/44½ for *Fish and Dragon*, and £1.49½/49½ for *Five Brothers*; and (Kin-ming, to-day), £1.26, £1.25 and £1.37½/37½ for C.P.H. *Lion, Green, Blue* (mildewed) and *Red*.

7-lbs.—850 pieces £1.18½/18½ for *Red Tea Caddy*, and £1.11½/11½ for *Blue Britannia*.

6-lbs.—500 pieces *Two Man* at £0.92½ per piece.

9½-lbs. a 10-lbs.—1,650 pieces, at £1.66½ for *Blue*, £1.83/84½ for *Red*, and £2.11½/12½ for *Painted Britannia*.

White Shirtings—64-reed—1,250 pieces, at £1.45½/45 for *Red Ship*, and £1.50½ for *Blue Light House*.

72-reed and higher—1,630 pieces, at £2.06½ for No. 5, £3.78½ for E.F., and £1.85½/87 for *Red Light House*.

T-Cloths—1,600 pieces, at £1.01½ for *Black Dragon*, £1.11½/11 for *Red Tea Caddy*, and £1.00½ and £1.13½/13 for *Blue* and *Painted Britannia*.

8-lbs.—475 pieces, at £1.34/34½ for *Red Dragon*, £1.36 and £1.40½ for *Six* and *Seven Dragons*.

Drills—2,090 pieces *American* (damaged), at £2.53/54½ for P.M.C., £2.25/36½ for *Boott Cock*, £2.20½/25½ for *Eagle W.*, £2.41/42 for *Eagle A.*, &c.

Jeans—200 pieces *Peacock, English*, at £1.16/15½ per piece.

Turkey Reds Cambrics—330 pieces, at £1.15, £1.21½ and £1.30 for 2½-lbs., 2½-lbs., and 3-lbs. *Mandarin*, and £1.34½/33½ for *Gold Lion*, 4-lbs., 38-inch.

Printed Twills—1,040 pieces *Monster*, at £1.11/18 for *Assorted*, and £1.06 for *White*.

Damasks—200 pieces *Monster*, at £2.41 for *Gentian*, and £2.84 for *Black*.

WOOLLENS.

Auctions—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange and Yellow.*	Ash & Lav.	White	Purple	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt.	S. lcs. Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Pcs.
E-wo, 24th instant.													
Camlets, Hor. & M. p.p.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Green Dragon.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" H.D.B. p. pce.	9 15	.....	10.21	.....	9 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.79	.....
Sales, pcs....	20	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	50
Long Ellis, H.D.B. p.p.	4.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Lastings, Tree & D'gou	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.06/5.00	.....
Eleph.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
S. S'p., H.D.B. p.yd.	0.49.2/49	.....	0.51	0.48 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.46	.....	.....	.....	60
Sales, pcs....	30	.....	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Md. Cloths, Dragon...	.....	0.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Phoenix.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
YUEN-FONG, 25th inst.													
Camlets, S.S.G. p.pce.	9.17½/12½	10.00/9.90	10.00/9.97½	.....	8.95* & 9.90/95	.....	.....	.....	9.00	8 57½	9.42½/97½	9.60	.....
Sales, pcs....	200	90	120	.....	20 10*	.....	.....	.....	10	10	20	10	490
" G.G. p.pce....	9 12½/15	10.00/10.02½	10.07½/10.00½	.....	10.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.60	9.72½	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	100	50	70	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	260
Long Ellis, G.G. p.p.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lastings, G.G. p.p.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.82½	.....	.....	8.30/27½	.....	.....	9.47½	.....
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	20	100
S.Stripes, T.T.R. p.yd.	0.49½	0.49½	0.52½	0.50	.....	0.54	.....	0.52½	0.47½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	66	12	30	6	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
Union Cloth, 2-Eagle.	.....	0.34/33½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KIN-MING, To-day.													
Camlets, C.P.H. p.pce.	9.18/19	9.56/65	9.80/90	.....	9.84/91	8.00+	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.77/71	380
Sales, pcs....	100	100	100	.....	30	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	80
" Ram chop p.p.	8.93/95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Ellis, C.P.H. p.p.	4 79/78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lastings, Eagle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.10	.....	.....	.....	40
" C.P.H.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.			DUTY.*	QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.			DUTY.*	
	T.m.c.	T.m.c.	Tls. m. c.		T.m.c.	T.m.c.	Tls. m. c.	
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—				PRINTED TWILLS—24/25 yds				
6-lbs 39-in 38½-yds.....nom	0.92	1.00	0.08 per pce.	50/52 " " "	1.30	1.70	0.07 per 30 yd.	
7-lbs " " " "	1.00	1.30		Special " " "	2.70	3.40		
Dewhurst's Eagle " " "	None	1.05		TURKEY REDS—				
8½ to 8½-lbs " " "	1.05	1.68		24-yd 1½ to 3-lbs. 32-in, nom	0.85	1.60	0.15 per pce.	
D. Eagle XX " " "	1.65	1.67		Best " " "	1.60	1.80		
9 to 9½-lbs " " "	1.65	1.90		VELVETS—Black, 22-in.....nom				
9½ to 10-lbs " " "	1.63	2.20		VELVETEENS—Black, 18-in ..	0.12½	0.16	0.18 per pce.	
Dewhurst's, Best " " "	2.16	2.45		26-in ..	0.09	0.12½		
11 to 12-lbs English 36 in..	2.00	2.60		0.10 "	Blue DENIMS nom	0.16	0.17½	0.15 "
12-lbs American 36 in.....	2.45	2.72½			DIMITIES—12-yd 37-in.....	0.03	0.04	
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—					41-in.....	0.90	1.20	5 per cent. ad. val.
40-yds 36-in 56-rd.....	1.22½	1.35	MUSLINS—12-yd 42-in.....		1.00	1.34		
60-reed.....	1.35	1.42½	YARN—COTTON—Nos. 28/32..		0.52½	0.62½	0.03½ "	
64 " " " "	1.42½	1.80	16/24, nom		67.00	75.00		
64 " " " " "	1.65	1.90	CAMELTS—English, SS.....		59.00	65.00	0.70 per pol.	
72 to 80-reed.....	1.75	2.20	GG.....		8.50	9.75		
Best " " " "	2.25	2.65	0.10 "		SSG.....	9.66	11.00	0.05
DRILLS, Am. 40-yd 30-in 14-lbs	2.50	2.75			HDB.....	9.54	10.50	
English, " 14 to 15-lbs, nom	1.34	1.85		CPH.....	9.63	10.50		
" " " " " "	2.00	2.50		Dutch, 33 to 24-in ..	9.65	10.50		
Dutch, 14 to 14½-lbs.....nom	1.70	2.00		Do. 37-in ..	15.00	19.00		
JEANS, Dh., 30-yd 30-in 8½-lbs	1.55	1.72½		0.07½ "	MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS ..	16.50	21.50	
English, " 8 to 8½-lbs ..	1.16	1.92½	SPANISH STRIPES ..		0.65	1.10		
American " " " " "	2.25	2.72½	" " " "		0.35	0.55		
SHEETINGS—					" " " "	0.46	0.51	
Am., 40-yd 36 to 38-in. 14-lbs.	2.45	2.90	0.08 "	" " " "	0.47½	0.53½		
Eng., " " 14 to 16-lbs. "	1.70	2.45		" " " "	0.50	0.55		
T. CLOTHS—				" " " "	0.47	0.52½		
6-lbs 24-yd 32-in Ord., nom	0.80	0.90	0.04 "	" " " "	0.47½	0.48½		
7-lbs " " " "	0.85	0.90		LONG ELLS—				
6-lbs Mexican.....	none	1.26		Scarlet, 24-yd GG.....	5.07	5.08	0.05	
7-lbs " " " "	0.97	1.26		" " " "	5.10	5.25		
7-lbs Mexican Special chops	1.30	1.70		" " " "	4.73	4.78		
8 to 8½-lbs " " " "	1.20	1.60		" " " "	4.80	4.81		
Better kinds and XX	1.72½	1.80		" " " "	4.79	4.80		
HANDKERCHIEFS—				" " " "	4.40	4.70		
Blue, 28 to 32-in.	0.40	0.54	0.02½ per doz.	Assorted, HH.....	nom.	nom.		
Brown " " " "	0.35	0.40		" " " "	CPH.....	CPH.....		
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—White.	1.80	2.00	0.10 per pce.	" " " "	GG.....	GG.....		
Dyed, nom	2.00	2.30		" " " "	UU.....	UU.....		
BROCADES—White, 40-yd ..	1.85	2.00	0.15 "	" " " "	V.....	V.....		
Dyed " " " "	2.25	2.40		LASTINGS, 30-yd	5.25	9.30	0.05	
DAMASKS—Dyed, 40-yd, nom	2.90	3.75	CRAP LASTINGS, 30-yd nom	2.50	6.00			
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS.....	1.90	2.20	CRAP LUSTRES.....	2.75	3.40			
CHINTZ—Assorted	1.10	1.40	0.07 per pce.	PLAIN LUSTRES, Black.....	2.75	3.40		
Blue " " " "	0.90	1.15		ORLEANS—Figured, 30-yd ..	2.25	2.75		
Brown " " " "	1.10	1.20		Special Colors & Patterns	2.50	3.30		
Scarlet " " " "	1.25	1.40						

Per Chang of 141 inches.

* Haikwan Sycee Tls. 100=Shanghai Currency Tls. 111.40.

METALS.		QUOTATIONS.		SUNDRIES.		QUOTATIONS.	
		T.m.c.	T.m.c.			T.m.c.	T.m.c.
JAPAN COPPER—Tiles, best	per picul	18.50	19.00	SUGAR—		4.90	5.30
" " Ore.....	"	17.50	18.00	White, Swatow, No. 1	per picul	4.20	4.70
QUICKSILVER—American	"	43.00	43.50	" " " 2	"	3.50	4.00
TIN PLATES—Parson's.....	per box	4.25	4.50	White, Canton, No. 1	"	4.80	5.20
STEEL.....	per tub	3.10	3.20	" " " 3	"	4.10	4.60
Bamboo	per picul	3.10	3.20	" " " 3	"	3.40	3.90
TIN, Fong Hing	"	23.70	24.00	Brown, Swatow, Best.....	"	3.10	3.30
Fok Chok	"	23.00	23.50	" Canton.....	"	2.70	2.90
Chowkung, &c.	"	22.20	22.50	" Common.....	"	3.00	3.20
FIG IRON	per ton	16.00	21.50	" Canton.....	"	2.60	2.80
IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 & 21	nom. per picul	3.40	3.60	PEPPER—Black	"	11.50	12.50
" " 14 & 25	"	3.60	3.80	White	"	16.00	17.00
" " 18 & 25	"	3.80	4.00	RATTAN—Common	"	3.00	3.60
IRON—Nail Rod—				Good to fine	"	4.00	5.00
Dawes' Best	per picul	2.15	2.20	Best	"		
H. Rogers, Sons & Co.	"	2.07½	2.12½	JAPAN WOOD—			
Sohier	"	1.97½	2.00	3 pieces to the picul	per picul	1.80	2.60
Belgian	"	1.95½	1.97½	6 & 7 " " & Inf.	"	2.30	2.60
English—Bat.....	"	1.70	2.00	SANDALWOOD, South Sea	"	3.00	3.30
Belgian	"	1.40	1.80	Timor	"	5.50	8.50
LEAD—				Malabar	"	13.00	19.00
I. B.	"			WINDOW GLASS—			
French.....	"	3.55	3.57½	Good assortment	per box	2.30	2.40
German	"			KROSENE—Devoe's	per case	1.30	1.40
				FLINT STONES	per picul	0.42	0.46
				COTTON—Shanghai, best.....	"	11.40	11.80
				Compook	"	11.20	11.60
				RICE—Shanghai	p. 150 cat.	2.70	3.00
				Chinkiang.....	"	2.20	2.60
				HIDES—Cow	per picul	13.60	14.00

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Str. "SUTLEY," cleared 24th October, for LONDON.—Silk—pierced cocoons 11.13 piculs, waste 198.96 piculs, pongees 6.07 piculs. Skins—dog 47, tiger 16, Leopard 6. Rhubarb 20.44 piculs. Strawbraid 238.42 piculs. For NEW YORK.—Musks 0.37½ piculs. For MARSEILLES.—Silk—pierced cocoons 45.58 piculs, double 56.07 piculs, waste 175.80 piculs, pongees 34.94 piculs. For VENICE.—Hides 188.39 piculs. For TRIESTE.—Hides 391.95 piculs.

Per Str. "CAMBODIA," cleared 23rd October, for LONDON.—Hides 9.05 piculs. Strawbraid 213.80 piculs. Wool—camel's 327.18 piculs. Rugs—goatskin 2,625. For AMSTERDAM.—Hides 64 piculs.

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 29th October, 1883, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 246 to 251, both numbers inclusive.

GOODS.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.													
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Chafoo.	Tientsin.	Nanchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.
Gray Shirtings †	6,560	400	7 210	250	350	13,320	3,110	14,340	4,250	1,000	...	5,700	1,000	800
T-Cloths	1,845	375	1,195	128	190	1,320	5,820	3,675	7,590	3,955	...	...	200	...
White Shirtings	2,230	390	1,290	300	152	5,630	1,080	6,800	152	310	...	...	...	2,180
Drills, English and Dutch	1,890	315	1,200	135	180	2,205	2,355	1,830	660	60	...	...	...	1,050
" American	...	60	555	30	...	750	1,425	3,675	1,725	30	...	...	...	210
Jeans, English and Dutch	980	...	150	...	...	...	1,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
" American	...	...	...	...	80	120	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Sheetings, English	...	...	70	30	...	570	1,570	270	120	...	...	...	...	650
" American	140	...	40	...	...	900	640	8,600	1,500	...	...	...	...	...
Dyed Shirtings	669	...	...	...	53	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, White	50	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Dyed	30	...	50	50	...	150	160	100	460	50	...	...	...	150
Damasks, Dyed	...	...	40	...	...	102	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Chintzes	420	...	50	60	...	140	198	360	80	...	...	...	...	350
Printed Twills	80	...	400	80	...	160	540	...	400	160	...	...	160	210
Turkey Red Shirtings	300	80	610	...	...	815	1,916	480	1,594	426	...	...	...	200
Velvets	...	24	60	78	2	144	120	...	50	30	...	...	...	90
Velveteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Handkerchiefs	...	...	240	...	205	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	600
Muslins	...	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Dimities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn	...	...	...	...	93	204	189	342	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes	144	48	168	42	66	300	30	36	30	48	...	...	...	66
Medium and Broad Cloths	66	6	76	24	13	324	72	...	50	10	12	...	...	50
Camlets	70	60	...	20	150	990	...	90	100	200	10	...	...	100
Long Ells	20	60	180	40	160	720	20	80	240	40	...	...	80	60
Lastings	20	40	20	...	114	360	60	50	770	40	...	...	...	40
" Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Lastings, Cotton & Italians	40	40	610	1	...	400	1,205	160	1,107	40	...	...	200	...
Lustres, Plain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Figured	240	60	460	...	60	620	620	80	100	120	...	...	...	120
" Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs	323	53	137	6	65	193	...	...	939	130	...	...	415	...
Iron—Nail Rod	1,040	105	294	162	...	680	...	1,827	714	...	...	...	...	...

GOODS.	‡ TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.			STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CLERK OF COMMERCE RETURNS, DATED 1st JAN., 1883.	
	For the Week.	For Year From 1st Jan'y 1883.	Against last year same term.	For the Week.	For Year From 1st Jan'y 1883.	Against last year same term.	† At date Estimated.	Against 30th Oct., 1883.
Gray Shirtings †	65,690	4,023,551	4,285,817	53,760	3,440,463	4,612,055	1,330,600	1,655,400
T-Cloths	37,373	1,548,167	1,512,848	38,610	1,937,834	1,459,389	933,800	652,200
White Shirtings	19,724	1,052,835	1,133,322	17,092	1,051,553	1,154,630	440,600	553,900
Drills, English and Dutch	11,520	307,253	322,077	...	83,329	352,136	142,000	383,400
" American	8,610	369,590	313,305	9,815	286,082	483,030	122,200	215,600
Jeans, English and Dutch	2,610	126,819	121,359	8,360	128,756	76,661	45,300	28,100
" American	1,440	18,919	23,120	2,500	33,260	26,805	15,500	8,300
Sheetings, English	2,630	173,703	184,471	3,649	131,714	241,366	65,900	140,000
" Am.	12,470	451,871	463,605	45,180	507,285	473,640	184,900	151,300
Dyed Shirtings	802	61,319	26,464	1,809	47,699	73,352	9,100	49,800
Bro. & Spot. Shts., White	350	3,621	3,114	498	4,898	2,116	1,600	1,000
" Dyed	1,200	39,216	37,579	840	29,936	46,489	15,000	25,100
Damasks, Dyed	302	5,482	6,824	...	7,073	5,652	8,750	4,200
Chintzes	1,658	136,711	80,474	6,593	164,754	130,967	67,000	92,400
Printed Twills	2,190	93,083	133,754	80	73,121	117,425	35,800	38,400
Turkey Red Shirtings	6,471	254,815	305,163	13,603	260,893	344,564	117,700	130,800
Velvets	598	23,806	32,603	240	13,738	32,094	9,300	23,100
Velveteens	30	8,902	11,310	272	6,945	14,280	3,800	6,200
Handkerchiefs	1,445	160,736	187,103	12,731	228,991	120,000	233,600	134,300
Muslins	593	138,626	161,691	...	94,331	88,357	22,000	22,600
Dimities	...	3,919	3,203	...	1,891	1,092	...	1,700
Cotton Yarn	828	22,707	18,660	423	27,129	14,595	12,100	4,400
Spanish Stripes	978	32,620	35,224	294	37,182	47,843	20,000	26,000
Medium and Broad Cloths	703	28,497	25,710	174	30,777	37,600	27,200	30,200
Camlets	1,810	85,825	83,237	2,970	62,035	87,890	17,400	46,700
Long Ells	1,700	69,364	71,108	1,660	55,932	74,940	27,700	41,200
Lastings	1,514	76,130	62,697	300	73,259	67,645	24,800	42,400
" Crape	20	2,209	3,200	202	2,411	2,338	2,500	3,400
Cotton Lastings & Italians	3,803	153,315	65,650	8,830	128,639	83,142	25,500	64,200
Lustres, Plain	...	6,453	5,285	...	2,748	2,799	...	1,000
" Figured	2,480	91,955	89,066	2,520	77,347	64,328	30,700	63,600
" Crape	...	1,350	2,620	...	120	2,549	70	900
Lead in Pigs	2,261	124,415	123,820	9,265	118,816	161,094	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	4,822	139,551	150,257	1,680	211,028	152,139	...	...

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex Otto, Edward May, John D. Brewer, Peiho, Glenfruin, and Ajaz.

Import Cargoes declared—Rohilla, Anadyr, Achilles, Glencl, and Am. Mail.

† Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

31st OCTOBER, 1883.

The M.M. Co.'s str. *Anadyr* takes about 800 bales of SILK and about 125 tons of TEA.

EXCHANGE.—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 5s. 0½ d. a 5s. 0½ d.; Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 5s. 1½ d.; First-class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 5s. 1½ d. a 5s. 2½ d.; 6 months' sight, 5s. 2½ d. a 5s. 2½ d.; Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 5s. 2½ d. a 5s. 2½ d.; 6 months' sight, 5s. 2½ d. a 5s. 2½ d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 6.40, Credits and Documentary, 4 months' 6.53; 6 months' sight, 6.56. On New York—Credit and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 78½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 27½; Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 27½. On Bombay—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 308; Calcutta, Rs. 308. Bullion—Gold Bar, Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 197.00. Silver Bars, Tls. 111.18. Mexican Dollars, Tls. 73.70. Carolus Dollars, Tls. 79.00. Copper Cash, 1,510.

SHARES.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Shares have been sold to Hongkong for cash at 190¼ premium exchange 72½, 191½ premium exchange 72½, and 191½ and 192% exchange 72½. The market has fallen slightly there, but they are still offering to buy at 190% premium.

Shares have been bought from Hongkong for delivery on 28th February, 1884, at 205% premium, and for 31st March at 207% premium. Pootung Dock Co.—An error occurs in our report of 24th instant; we quote a sale at £95. The mistake occurred through the similarity in the names of two Companies, and the transaction should have been quoted as a sale of Pootung Wharf and Godown Co. at £95.

Yangtze Insurance Association.—A sale is reported at £1,000. There are sellers at that price. Canton Insurance Office.—A fair business has been done in this stock at advancing rates. Shares were sent to Hongkong at \$110 exchange 72½, and \$112½ and \$115 exchange 72½. There are local sellers at \$117 exchange 72½.

The Report and Statements of Accounts of the Company to 30th September, 1883, has just been issued, and the meeting of shareholders will take place on the 31st instant.

The profit in the Working Account of 1882, after providing for all outstanding claims, is \$228,166.40, out of which the sum of \$173,166.40 will be paid for dividend of 10% to shareholders and 10% bonus to all contributors of premia. The balance \$55,000 to be placed to the credit of reserve fund.

The estimated profit to 30th Sept. on the Working Account of the present year, after making allowances for all known Losses, Claims, Commissions, and Charges, is \$667,370.26.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.—A sale is reported at \$360 ex. 72½. The market is firm in Hongkong at \$355.

China Fire Insurance Co.—Shares were sent to Hongkong at \$374 ex. 72½. The market remains firm with buyers at \$370 ex. 73.

Birt's Wharf & H. C. Co.—Shares have been sold for cash at £49.

Pootung Wharf and Godown Co.—Shares changed hands yesterday at £95.

Selangor Tin Mining Co.—Shares have been placed for 15th Nov., 1883, at \$120.

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Limited.—Shares are in demand for cash at £30 ex. 5s.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co	40,000	\$125	\$125	3,198,336.43	\$52,509.62	30 June 83	* £2	28 Aug. 83	154½% prem.
Ditto New Issue	20,000	\$125	£20	\$200,000.00	....	.....	£0½		153% prem.
<i>Shipping.</i>									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	.....	.....	.....	\$22,266.80	31 Dec. 82	Return of £2 on capital.	19 Oct. 80	Tls. 0.90 nominal.
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	1,000	£100	£100	.....	\$8,660.77	31 Mar. 83	3 %	24 July 83	£95
China Shipowners' Association	1,330	£100	£100	.....	\$14,373.68	31 Mar. 83	+ 3 %	23 Feb. 83	£75
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	60,000	£10	£10	.....	\$28,570.07	31 Dec. 82	None.		15% disct.
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	£1,000	£1,000	.....	\$1,501.60	30 June 83	None.		£300
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	\$8,000.00	\$146.70	30 June 83	* 2 %	7 July 83	100
Pootung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	\$633.21	30 June 83	* 5 %	7 July 83	95
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	£100	£100	\$29,000.00	\$21,099.61	31 Dec. 81	* 6 %	19 July 83	162
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	\$14,840.05	\$11.86	31 Dec. 82	* 5½ %	26 July 83	145 nominal.
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$600,000.00	\$107,411.65	30 Apr. 83	22 %	31 July 83	\$73
North-China Ins. Co.	1,000	\$2,000	\$600	\$400,000.00	\$562,701.97	30 June 83	\$75	17 April 83	\$1,450
Union Ins. Society of Canton L.I.	2,000	\$1,250	\$125	\$500,000.00	\$580,391.99	30 June 83	\$18.29	20 Oct. 83	\$650
Yangtze Insurance Association	1,200	\$350	\$350	\$467,680.05	\$30,555.51	31 Dec. 82	6 %	13 July 83	\$1,000
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$100,378.44	\$3,907.18	31 Dec. 82	* 4 %	2 July 83	\$215
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	.....	\$506,127.77	30 Jun. 82	+ 10 %	1 Jan. 83	\$115
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$61,000.00	\$250,732.56	31 Dec. 82	+ \$40	28 Feb. 83	\$355
China Fire Ins. Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$500,000.00	\$142,251.94	31 Dec. 82	+ 18 %	1 Mar. 83	\$370
<i>Wharfs.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,150	£100	£100	.....	.....	31 Dec. 82	* 10½ %	16 Aug. 83	£300
Birt's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company	2,200	£50	£50	.....	\$1,156.57	31 Oct. 82	* 6 %	April 83	£49½
Pootung Wharf & Godown Co.	1,750	£100	£100	.....	\$2,539.21	31 Dec. 82	3 %	8 Aug. 83	£95
<i>Mining.</i>									
Commonwealth Consolidated Mining Co. of Arizona	500	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	None.		\$75
Selangor Tin Mining Co.	2,500	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	None.		\$120
Perak Tin Mining & Smelting Co.	3,000	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	.....	First year.		\$160
<i>Cargo Boats.</i>									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	\$1,874.76	.....	30 Dec. 82	* 2 %	14 Aug. 83	\$200 nominal.
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£100	£100	.....	\$2,503.07	30 Jun. 83	None.		£75
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	5,000	£20	£20	.....	.....	.....	None.		£30
Do. do. new issue	1,000	£5 pm. & £5 call	.....	.....	.....	.....	None.		.....
Shanghai Ice Association	202	£160	£160	.....	\$3,006.95	31 Dec. 82	None.		£45
Shanghai Electric Co.	500	£100	£100	.....	\$8,525.98	31 May 83	None.		£514
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co.	5,000	£50	£50	.....	.....	.....	None.		£25

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1875	£ 42,800.00	£ 100.00	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£104 nom.
Do. 1878	£ 24,000.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	£105 "
Lycium Theatre Ordinary Debentures.	£ 17,000.00	£ 25.00	"	30th June.	£ 20 "
Do. Preference do.	£ 5,362.50	£ 37.50	"	31st Dec.	£ 20 "
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874	£ 627,615	£ 100	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£109½ "
Do. do. 1877	£ 1,604,276	£ 100	8 %	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	£105½ "
Do. do. 1878	£ 1,949,500	£ 500	8 %	April and October.	£514 "
Do. do. 1881	£ 4,384,000	£ 500	8 %	December and June.	£523 "

* For half-year.

† For year.

‡ A deficit.

\$ Reserve for equalization of dividends.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE



In consequence of Imitations of **THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE** which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original **WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE** is genuine.

Ask for **LEA and PERRINS' Sauce**, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

10ap-84 10

11th April, 1883.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of **CHLORODYNE**, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma. **CHLORODYNE** acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a **DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE.** We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of **CHLORODYNE**; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, has been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1884.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Caution.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON. 5ja-84 17 6th July, 1883.

JUST PUBLISHED THE CALCUTTA MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER.

BRIMMING OVER WITH GOOD READING.

Contents.

At the Railway Station.	Wonderful Lights in Nature
Courting.	Fanny and I.
Mushroom firms of India.	A Yankee Sermon.
Nature's Gentlemen.	Woodman, spare that tree.
Some words for Women.	A feminine Ambassador.
The Poet's Corner.	How a boy caught a tiger.
Children and Lovers.	Abbottford.
The Student's Resolve.	The Fashions.
The two Glasses.	A brief Truce.
Correspondence.	Self-Confidence.
Miss May Adams.	A divorce case.
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Lovely flowers and luscious fruits.	A good mother.
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The Search for Gold.	Firmness of character.
The Groaning Tree.	Gems of thought.
	Wit and Humour.

Price, Rs. 1. Outstation residents may send a rupee's worth of half anna postage stamps in their letters to

THE MANAGER CALCUTTA MAGAZINE, 49 Dhurrantollah Street, Calcutta.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 19.

Buoyage of the Langshan Crossing.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on or about the 2nd proximo, the Langshan Buoy [No. 13 in the List of the Chinese Lighthouses, Light-vessels, Buoys and Beacons for 1883] will be shifted far enough to the South-westward of its present position to guide vessels clear of the shoal which is making out between it and the Vine Point Lower Buoy; also that if any of the other buoys on the Langshan Crossing can be more advantageously placed than at present to mark the Channel, they will be shifted at the same time.

No change will be made in the *Color* of any of the buoys.

A. M. BISBEE,
Harbour Master.

Approved:
 GEO. B. GLOVER,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
 Shanghai, 27th Sept., 1883. 653 200

SHANGHAI DISTRICT:
 LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 18.

Ariadne Rock, and Drinkwater Point Buoys.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ariadne Rock Whistling Buoy, and the Drinkwater Point, 10-foot, Buoy will shortly be removed for repairs, and that the present position of each will be temporarily marked by a 6-foot Conical Buoy. Each of the temporary Buoys will be painted the same as the one it replaces and surmounted with a black spherical cage.

A. M. BISBEE,
Harbour Master.

Approved:
 GEO. B. GLOVER,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
 Shanghai, 29th Aug., 1883. 550 430

NOTICE TO MARINERS. No. 171.

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI and NINGPO DISTRICTS.

Bonham Island Lighthouse.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Light on Bonham Island was exhibited for the first time at sunset on the 12th instant. The illuminating apparatus is Revolving Dioptric of the Third Order showing alternate red and white flashes at intervals of half a minute.

Between the bearings S. 14° 41' W. and S. 47° 30' W. the Light is obscured by the high land of Bonham island, and to the northward and eastward of Elliot, Raffles and Senhouse islands it is also obscured from S. 12° 2' E. to S. 82° 16' W., with the exception of rays between S. 11° 24' E. and S. 10° 36' E.; between S. 2° 21' E. and S. 0° 44' E.; between S. 1° 31' W. and S. 3° 19' W. and between S. 50° 5' W. and S. 60° 11' W.

The bearings are magnetic and from seaward.

The Lighthouse is situated on the southern shoulder of the island and the light, which is elevated 237 feet above the sea, should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 22 nautical miles.

The tower is round, of iron, 25 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 47 feet.

The tower is painted in red and white horizontal bands; the dwellings are white.

Approximate position:—

Latitude..... 30° 37' 21" N.
 Longitude... 122° 25' 44" E.

FOG GUN SIGNAL.

The keepers at this Lighthouse on hearing a bell, foghorn, steam whistle, or any other sound during foggy or thick weather, indicating the proximity of a vessel, will fire two guns with an interval of one minute between them, and if the vessel's fog signal is still heard will repeat the firing after an interval of eight minutes.

CAUTION.

Vessels should pass half a mile outside of the small islet, represented on British Admiralty Chart No. 1199 as lying a little more than 1½ cables to the westward of Bonham island, in order to avoid its out-lying rocks, which are covered from one to two fathoms at low water.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,
 A. M. BISBEE,
Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
 Coast Inspector's Office,
 Shanghai, 13th July, 1883.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TON.	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Oct 22	Store Nordiske	Dan str	595	Suenson	Cruise	Oct 19		G. N. Tel. Co
...	Kiang-piau	Chi str	942	Boswell	Ningpo	...	General	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Kiang-yü	Chi str	2275	Knights	Hankow	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Newchwang	Br str	557	Peoples	Tientsin	...	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	Genkai Maru	Jap str	1084	Conner	Japan	...	do	M. B. M. S. S. Co
...	Wenchow	Br str	560	Young	Tientsin	...	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	Yoritomo Maru	Jap str	612	Gall	Kuchinotzu	...	Coals	M. B. Kaishia
...	Tunsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	...	General	Butterfield and Swire
...	Peiho	Fr str	2074	Lafont	Hongkong, &c.	...	Mails, &c.	Messageries Maritimes
...	Glenfruin	Br str	1935	Norman	London, &c	Sept 1	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	Fuyew	Chi str	920	Crowd	Hongkong	Oct 28	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Kiang-piau	Chi str	942	Boswell	Ningpo	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Fung-shun	Chi str	863	Tisdall	Tientsin	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Shanghai	Br str	1198	Martin	Hankow	...	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	Wuchang	Br str	793	Shaw	Tientsin	...	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	Hedvig	Br bq	375	Norquay	Nagasaki	...	Coals	Nils Moller
...	Taneip	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	...	General	Butterfield and Swire
...	Legaspi	Sp. trpt.	1000	R. Valenti	Hongkong	...		
...	Sual	Br str	261	Koch	Hankow	...	do	G. McBain
...	Taiwo	Br str	718	Friend	Hankow	...	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	Sin Nanzing	Br str	714	Waddilove	Tientsin	...	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	Cardiganshire	Br str	1625	Courtney	Nagasaki	...	do	Adamson, Bell & Co
...	Taku	Br str	608	Davies	Foochow	...	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	Kiang-piau	Chi str	942	Boswell	Ningpo	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Chefoo	Br str	684	Milne	Swatow & Amoy	...	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	Flying Fish	H. M. S.	960	R. F. Hoskyn	Nagasaki	...		
...	Kiang-yung	Chi str	1037	Chang	Hankow	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Wha-on	Br str	262	Carozzi	Hankow	...	do	G. Harrison and Co
...	Tunsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	...	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	Chung King	Br str	793	Deville	Tientsin	...	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	Hae-an	Chi str	710	Dirksen	Tientsin	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Kwa Hsing	Chi str		Andersen	Cruise	...		
...	Iehang	Br str	1249	Perks	Hankow	...	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	Ingo	Ger str	676	Jesselsen	Nagasaki	...	Coals	M. B. M. S. S. Co
...	Kung Wo	Br str	737	Flagg	Hankow	...	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	Ningpo	Br str	761	Cass	Hongkong	...	do	Siemssen and Co
...	Store Nordiske	Dan str	595	Suenson	Cruise	...		G. N. Tel. Co
...	Addie E. Sleeper	Am bq	563	Sleeper	Sydney	...	Coals	Russell and Co
...	Hoihow	Br str	895	Varden	Amoy	...	General	Butterfield and Swire
...	Haashin	Chi str	763	Petersen	Poochow	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co

DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TON.	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY
Oct 22	Kwa Hsing	Chi str		Andersen	Cruise		
...	Galveston	Ger bq	619	Stunkel	Nagasaki	Ballast	Lewis & Hopkins
...	Kumasako Maru	Jap bq	464	Ellis	Kuchinotzu	do	M. B. Kaishia
...	Hideyoshi Maru	Jap str	466	Black	Kuchinotzu	do	M. B. Kaishia
...	Ingo	Ger str	671	Jesselsen	Nagasaki	do	M. B. M. S. S. Co
...	Chinkiang	Br str	798	Orr	F'chow, H'kong & C'ton	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
...	El Dorado	Br str	900	Hurst	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	Hae-shin	Chi str	763	Petersen	Foochow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Kiang-kwan	Chi str	1030	Perkins	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Poochi	Chi str	544	Lancaster	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Fungning	Chi str	324	Lincoln	W'chow v. Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Kiang-piau	Chi str	942	Boswell	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Newchwang	Br str	557	Peoples	Tientsin	Ballast	Butterfield and Swire
...	Pekin	Br str	1274	McQueen	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	Seewo	Br str	1059	Mitchell	Amoy & Swatow	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	Pautah	Chi str	869	Patterson	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Hiroshima Maru	Jap str	1155	John Wynn	N'anki, Hiogo &c.	Mails, &c.	M. B. M. S. S. Co
...	Cambodia	Br str	1968	Wildgoose	L'Jon & New York	Sundries	Maitland & Co
...	Tunsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	Pechili	Br str	880	Hurst	Newchwang	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	Lee-yuen	Chi str	734	Barfoot	T'atsin & N'chwang	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Fuh Wo	Br str	600	Davis	Hankow and Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	Wenchow	Chi str	560	Young	Tientsin	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	Otto	Ger sh	1205	Fortmann	Hongkong	Ballast	Melchers and Co
...	Sutlej	Br str	2125	Johnson	Hongkong, &c.	Mails, &c.	P. & O. S. N. Co
...	Kiang-piau	Chi str	942	Boswell	Ningpo	Sundries	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Store Nordiske	Dan str	595	Suenson	Cruise		G. N. Tel. Co
...	Yoritomo Maru	Jap str	612	Gall	Kuchinotzu	Ballast	M. B. Kaishia
...	Kiang-yü	Chi str	2275	Knights	Hankow and Ports	Sundries	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Tunsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	Foxhound	H. M. g-b	455	McQuhae	Chinkiang		
...	Anding	Ch. str. dre	235	Nanking	Nanking		Chinese Government
...	Fung-shun	Chi str	863	Tisdall	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Fuyew	Chi str	920	Crowd	H'kong & Canton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Shanghai	Br str	1198	Martin	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	Wuchang	Br str	793	Shaw	Tientsin	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	Kiang-piau	Chi str	942	Boswell	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Taiwo	Br str	718	Friend	Hankow and Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	Sual	Br str	261	Koch	Hankow and Ports	do	G. McBain
...	Sin Nanzing	Br str	714	Waddilove	Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	Taku	Br str	608	Davies	Foochow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	Tunsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	Chefoo	Br str	684	Milne	C'foo, T'atsin & N'ch	do	Butterfield and Swire

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